

STUDENT HANDBOOK
Ph.D. PROGRAM
IN
COUNSELING
PSYCHOLOGY
(APA Accredited)
2007-2008

Washington State



University



Department of Educational Leadership and

Counseling Psychology

351 Cleveland Hall

Pullman, WA 99164-2136

Telephone: (509) 335-7016

FAX: (509) 335-6961

Email: Counseling_Psychology@wsu.edu

<http://www.educ.wsu.edu/elcp/documents/CCounPsy.html>

Revised 4/07

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE 4

INTRODUCTION..... 5

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES..... 8

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PH.D. IN COUNSELING 13

TARGET COMPETENCIES AND ACTIVITIES 16

ADVANCED STANDING 20

ACADEMIC STANDING 20

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE PROGRAM..... 21

TEACHING AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS 21

ADVISING..... 22

DOCTORAL SPECIALTY PAPER PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND COMPETENCIES
..... 22

Prerequisites 22

Purpose 22

Format Options..... 23

Other Format Guidelines 23

Procedures 23

PRE-DOCTORAL INTERNSHIP 26

Prerequisites 27

Guidelines..... 29

DISSERTATION 32

Proposal..... 32

Colloquium.....	32
Final Approval.....	33
AWARDING OF THE DEGREE.....	33
SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING AN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM	33
Academic Complaints.....	36
Employment-Assistantships.....	47
Ethical Behavior.....	47
FACULTY.....	49
APPENDICES	
A – Application for Course Waiver.....	51
B – Program Planning Guide.....	52
C – APPIC Policy and Forms.....	58
D – Counseling Internship Articles Bibliography.....	58
E - Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct.....	62
F – Graduate School Program Form	87
G – Departmental Practicum Forms	91

PREFACE

The purpose of this handbook is to serve as a general reference in addition to the Washington State University Graduate Catalog for the faculty and students in the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology in regard to both departmental and college policies and requirements. Hopefully, this document will aid in the student's orientation and progress through the Counseling Psychology Program.

Students agree to accept responsibility for being informed, for following the procedures outlined herein, and acknowledge that they will be required to qualify for the degree under established policies. Updates and changes in the program will be dated and included in future revisions of this Handbook. A student's program is governed by the policies and procedures operative on the date of the student's initial enrollment.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The doctoral program in Counseling Psychology at Washington State University (WSU) subscribes to the scientist-practitioner model of doctoral training. That is, while graduates are prepared to function as counseling psychologists in diverse academic and service delivery settings, the common thread of all training is a balance of applied, theoretical, and scientific components in the practice of professional psychology. Students prepare for careers in counseling, teaching, research, and other professional settings. The program is currently approved for accreditation by the American Psychological Association and graduates are able to obtain licensure as psychologists in Washington as well as most other states. However, because licensure requirements differ across states, potential applicants should be aware of the specific requirements for the various states in which they choose to practice (ASPPB, 2007).

The emphasis of the program is on the facilitation of psychological growth and development, stressing the interaction of individual, environmental and socio-cultural factors in the treatment of psychological problems, as well as the promotion of health through better self-management and self-renewal. Examples of faculty expertise and interest include multi-cultural issues, clinical and experimental hypnosis, social justice issues of children and adolescents, children and adolescents with disabilities, family systems and attachment theory, risks and protective factors and resilience among indigenous people and people of color, neurotherapy for ADD/ADHD, personality structure and assessment, vocational psychology, counselor supervision, eating and habit disorders, aviation research and program evaluation.

The field of Counseling Psychology defines itself apart from other applied psychological specialty areas. Some recent definitions describing the focus of Counseling Psychology are consistent with the focus of the program. For example, Gelso and Fretz (1992) describe Counseling Psychology in terms of three major roles and five predominant themes:

The major roles are (a) the remedial (assisting in remedying problems), (b) the preventive (anticipating, circumventing, and forestalling difficulties that may arise in the future), and (c) the educative and developmental (discovering and developing potentialities). Although these three roles are similar across fields related to counseling psychology (e.g., clinical psychology, social work), the ways in which these roles are implemented distinguish counseling psychology from related fields. Thus, the predominant themes are (a) a focus on intact rather than severely disturbed people; (b) a focus on assets, strengths, and positive mental health regardless of the degree of disturbance; (c) an emphasis on relatively brief interventions; (d) an emphasis on person-environment interactions rather than an exclusive

emphasis on the person or the environment; and (e) an emphasis on educational and career development.

The most recent National Conference for Counseling Psychology further delineated this position, describing Counseling Psychology's orientation as based on the following characteristics:

A perspective that values the empowerment of individuals to gain mastery over their own lives and methods that focus on strengths, adaptive strategies, and strategies for change such as advocacy, political involvement, and direct teaching of skills relevant to promoting the psychological health of individuals, groups and systems. A focus on development across the life span with attention to diverse developmental issues and paths, building upon the developmental models that form the cornerstone of counseling psychology and generating new techniques for application in three primary service modes: prevention, developmental enhancement, and remediation. The importance of viewing people and their behavior in a contextual manner because psychology itself exists in a socio-cultural context influenced by ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, and socio-historical perspective (Kagan, et al., 1988, p 351). Additionally, our program has been designed in accordance with the principles of the Model Training Program in Counseling Psychology, which represents the collective input of the Council of Counseling Psychology Training Programs and the Society of Counseling Psychology (Murdock, Alcorn, Heesacker, & Stoltenberg, 1998). The evolution of this traditional Counseling Psychology orientation along with its current application is detailed by Heppner, Casas, Carter, and Stone (2000).

Counseling Psychologists apply this orientation to a variety of practice settings (e.g., educational, business, advertising, industry, medical). As a result of Counseling Psychology's educational and preventive focus, the vast majority of APA accredited Counseling Psychology programs are housed within Colleges of Education. Consequently, prospective applicants are strongly encouraged to contrast the Counseling Psychology perspective with those of other applied areas, especially Clinical Psychology which has traditionally focused on the diagnosis of psychopathology and remediation of deficits by long-term therapeutic techniques. In addition to the above references, the Journal of Counseling Psychology and The Counseling Psychologist will provide information on the research and practice areas of Counseling Psychology to determine if this specialty area fits with one's professional goals.

References and Resources

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards 2007)assppb.org.
Gelso, C.J. & Fretz, B.R. (1992). Counseling Psychology. New York, NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Heppner, P. P., Casas, J. M., Carter, J., & Stone, G. L. (2000). The maturation of counseling psychology: Multifaceted perspectives, 1978-1998. In S. D. Brown and R. W. Lent (Eds.), *The handbook of Counseling psychology* (Third Edition) (pp. 3-49). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Kagan, et al. (1988). Professional practice of counseling psychology in various settings. The Counseling Psychologist, 16, 347-365.

Murdock, N. L., Alcorn, J., Heesacker, M., & Stoltenberg, C.(1998). Model training program in counseling psychology. The Counseling Psychologist, 26, 658-672.

[American Psychological Association \(APA\)](http://www.apa.org/)-<http://www.apa.org/>

Office of Program Consultation and Accreditation-
<http://www.apa.org/ed/accreditation>

750 First St, NE

Washington, DC 20002

Office Phone: 202.336.5979

Office Fax: 202.336.5978

Society of Counseling Psychology-<http://www.div17.org/>

Student Affiliates of Seventeen-<http://www.marquette.edu/17sag/>

Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues-
<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div45/>

Society of Psychological Hypnosis-<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div30/>

Society for Child and Family Policy and Practice-<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div37/>

[Council of Counseling Psychology Training Programs \(CCPTP\)](http://www.ccptp.org/)- <http://www.ccptp.org/>

[Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers \(APPIC\)](http://www.appic.org/)-
<http://www.appic.org/>

Asian American Psychological Association-<http://www.aapaonline.org/>

Association of Black Psychologists-<http://www.abpsi.org/>

National Latina/o Psychological Association-<http://www.nlpa.ws/>

Society of Indian Psychologists-<http://www.geocities.com/indianpsych/>

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As Outlined below, the Counseling Psychology program at Washington State University seeks to train socially responsible scientist-practitioners who demonstrate the highest standards of excellence and ethical behavior in the variety of academic and practice settings in which Counseling Psychologists are employed. Our intent is to train counseling psychologists who function in diverse settings with diverse client populations as opposed to narrow specialists. Students may develop expertise in various specialty areas in addition to general skills through the choice of faculty advisor, internship site, elective course work and dissertation topic area. Students entering the program with a bachelor's degree can expect to spend four years in full-time on-campus course work and an additional year on internship. Students entering the program with a Master's degree may waive certain courses, depending on their equivalence, thus shortening their length of time in the program. Our five broad goals and objectives along with corresponding competencies include:

1. Skilled Counseling Practitioners: Produce Counseling Psychologists who apply theory, assessments, diagnoses, and appropriate interventions across a variety of settings and populations.

Objective 1A. Gain knowledge about counseling theories and apply to diagnosis/case conceptualization, treatment plans, and interventions.

Competencies: 1. Demonstrate application of theoretical orientation to diverse client populations across multiple settings. 2. Apply and evaluate theory based interventions.

Objective 1B. Acquire knowledge that enables students to administer, score, and interpret appropriate assessment tools to determine diagnoses as a basis for appropriate interventions.

Competencies: 1. Select and competently administer and interpret case appropriate assessment tools. 2. Demonstrate the ability to accurately diagnose and conceptualize client problems.

2. Skilled Scholars/Researchers as Appropriate to Professional Roles: Produce Counseling Psychologists who generate and evaluate scientific knowledge relevant to their professional roles.

Objective 2A. Obtain knowledge and skills required to critique and evaluate psychological research.

Competency: Apply knowledge of theory, research methods, and data analysis in critiquing psychological literature.

Objective 2B. Obtain knowledge and skills required to conduct psychological research.

Competency: Demonstrate the ability to conceptualize, conduct, and report all aspects of psychological research including literature review, design, methodology, data collection, analysis and interpretation.

3. Professional and Ethical Scholars and Practitioners: Produce Counseling Psychologists who consistently apply accepted ethical and legal standards to their work and who are exhibit professional integrity.

Objective 3A. Obtain knowledge and skills required to apply ethical and professional standards in clinical, professional, and research settings.

Competency: Demonstrate the ability to apply ethical principles and practices in all aspects of their professional work.

4. Sensitivity to Issues of Diversity and Ability to Integrate into Respective Professional roles: Produce Counseling Psychologists who have the awareness, knowledge, and skills necessary to address issues of multiculturalism and human diversity broadly defined and who are capable of advocating for the needs and issues of various client populations.

Objective 4A: Obtain awareness, knowledge, and skills related to human diversity and multicultural counseling.

Competencies: 1. Demonstrate knowledge and integration of theory and research in human diversity and multicultural counseling in their conceptualizations, assessments, and interventions with culturally diverse clientele. 2. Apply multicultural theory and scholarship to research design, implementation, and evaluation.

5. Effectiveness in Consultation, Collaboration, Communication, and Human Relations Skills across Professional Contexts: Produce Counseling Psychologists who are effective in consulting roles, collaborating and communicating with various people and organizations, and building and maintaining professional relationships in a variety of settings.

Objective 5A: Gain knowledge in consultation and outreach skills with individuals and groups across multiple contexts.

Competency: Demonstrate the ability to apply effective communication and relationship building skills in the performance of consultation and outreach activities, including workshop presentations in various settings.

Objective 5B: Gain knowledge in the process of program assessment and outcome evaluation including the efficacy of interventions related to consultation activities.

Competency: Demonstrate the ability to assess and evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of consultation interventions.

6. Development of Professional Identity Appropriate for Future Career Plans: Produce Counseling Psychologists whose core professional identity is counseling psychology and who also have begun to explore and develop specialty areas that complement this identity and facilitate their career development.

Objective 6A: Gain knowledge regarding the status of counseling psychology as a profession within the field of psychology (include differences between counseling psychology and other applied psychology specialties), including the types of professional activities in which counseling psychologists are typically engaged.

Competencies: 1. Demonstrate knowledge of roles and activities of Counseling Psychologists including the remedial, preventive, educative and developmental. 2. Understand the ways these professional roles are implemented through a focus on lifespan development and strengths.

Objective 6B: Develop a core professional identity as a generalist Counseling Psychologist and through specialized coursework, dissertation topics, and other training experiences, identify an area of specialty expertise.

Competencies: 1 Perform career-related activities consistent with professional counseling psychology and area of specialty.

Counseling Psychology Model Training Values Statement Addressing Diversity¹

Respect for diversity and for values different from one's own is a central value of counseling psychology training programs. The valuing of diversity is also consistent with the profession of psychology as mandated by the American Psychological Association's Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct (2002) and as discussed in the Guidelines and Principles of Programs in Professional Psychology (APA, 2005). More recently there has been a call for counseling psychologists to actively work and advocate for social justice and prevent further oppression in society. Counseling psychologists provide services, teach, and/or engage in research with or pertaining to members of social groups that have often been devalued, viewed as deficient, or otherwise marginalized in the larger society.

Academic training programs, internships that employ counseling psychologists and espouse counseling values, and post-doc training programs (herein "training programs") in counseling psychology exist within multicultural communities that contain people of diverse racial, ethnic, and class backgrounds; national origins; religious, spiritual and political beliefs; physical abilities; ages; genders; gender identities, sexual orientations, and physical appearance. Counseling psychologists believe that training communities are enriched by members' openness to learning about others who are different than them as well as acceptance of others. Internship trainers, professors, practicum supervisors (herein "trainers") and students and interns (herein "trainees") agree to work together to create training environments that are characterized by respect, safety, and trust. Further, trainers

1

and trainees are expected to be respectful and supportive of all individuals, including, but not limited to clients, staff, peers, and research participants.

Trainers recognize that no individual is completely free from all forms of bias and prejudice. Furthermore, it is expected that each training community will evidence a range of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Nonetheless, trainees and trainers in counseling psychology training programs are expected to be committed to the social values of respect for diversity, inclusion, and equity. Further, trainees and trainers are expected to be committed to critical thinking and the process of self-examination so that such prejudices or biases (and the assumptions on which they are based) may be evaluated in the light of available scientific data, standards of the profession, and traditions of cooperation and mutual respect. Thus, trainees and trainers are asked to demonstrate a genuine desire to examine their own attitudes, assumptions, behaviors, and values and to learn to work effectively with “cultural, individual, and role differences including those based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, and socioeconomic status” (APA Ethics Code, 2002, Principle E, p. 1063). Stated simply, both trainers and trainees are expected to demonstrate a willingness to examine their personal values, and to acquire and utilize professionally relevant knowledge and skills regardless of their beliefs, attitudes, and values.

Trainers will engage trainees in a manner inclusive and respectful of their multiple cultural identities. Trainers will examine their own biases and prejudices in the course of their interactions with trainees so as to model and facilitate this process for their trainees. Trainers will provide equal access, opportunity, and encouragement for trainees inclusive of their multiple cultural identities. Where appropriate, trainers will also model the processes of personal introspection in which they desire trainees to engage. As such, trainers will engage in and model appropriate self-disclosure and introspection with their trainees. This can include discussions about personal life experiences, attitudes, beliefs, opinions, feelings, and personal histories. Assuming no one is free from biases and prejudices, trainers will remain open to appropriate challenges from trainees to their held biases and prejudices. Trainers are committed to lifelong learning relative to multicultural competence.

Counseling psychology training programs believe providing experiences that call for trainees to self-disclose and personally introspect about personal life experiences is an essential component of the training program. Specifically, while in the program trainees will be expected to engage in self-reflection and introspection on their attitudes, beliefs, opinions, feelings and personal history. Trainees will be expected to examine and attempt to resolve any of the above to eliminate potential negative impact on their ability to perform the functions of a psychologist, including but not limited to providing effective services to individuals from cultures and with beliefs different from their own and in accordance with APA guidelines and principles.

Members of the training community are committed to educating each other on the existence and effects of racism, sexism, ageism, heterosexism, religious intolerance, and other forms of invidious prejudice. Evidence of bias, stereotyped thinking, and prejudicial beliefs and attitudes will not go unchallenged, even when such behavior is rationalized as being a

function of ignorance, joking, cultural differences, or substance abuse. When these actions result in physical or psychological abuse, harassment, intimidation, substandard psychological services or research, or violence against persons or property, members of the training community will intervene appropriately.

In summary, all members of counseling psychology training communities are committed to a training process that facilitates the development of professionally relevant knowledge and skills focused on working effectively with all individuals inclusive of demographics, beliefs, attitudes, and values. Members agree to engage in a mutually supportive process that examines the effects of one's beliefs, attitudes, and values on one's work with all clients. Such training processes are consistent with counseling psychology's core values, respect for diversity and for values similar and different from one's own.

This document was endorsed by the Association of Counseling Center Training Agencies (ACCTA), the Council of Counseling Psychology Training Programs (CCPTP), and the Society for Counseling Psychology (SCP) in August of 2006. The joint writing team for this document consisted of members from ACCTA, CCPTP, and SCP, including Kathleen J. Bieschke, Ph.D., Chair, (SCP), Arnie Abels, Ph. D., (ACCTA), Eve Adams, Ph.D., (CCPTP), Marie Miville, Ph.D., (CCPTP), and Barry Schreier, Ph.D., (ACCTA). This document is intended to serve as a model statement for counseling psychology training communities and we encourage sites to adapt the CPMTVSD to reflect their particular environment. The writing team for this document would like to acknowledge Laurie Mintz, Ph.D. and her colleagues at the University of Missouri-Columbia; the values statement for their program served as the starting point for the current document. Correspondence regarding this document should be directed to Kathleen J. Bieschke, Ph.D., 306 CEDAR Building, University Park, PA, 16802 or to kbieschke@psu.edu.

I. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PH.D. IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

The doctoral program is designed for full-time study. Course work requirements span five curriculum areas. Specific courses or types of courses that meet requirements are as follows:

A. Professional Core in Counseling Psychology

Course work includes theory, research, techniques in individual and group interventions, assessment procedures, vocational/career development, and professional issues.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
COPSY 501	Introduction to Counseling Psychology: Historical and Philosophical Perspectives	3
COPSY 511	Theories, Research and Techniques in Counseling Psychology I	3
COPSY 512	Theories, Research and Techniques in Counseling Psychology II (Prerequisite: COPSY 511)	3
COPSY 513	Career Counseling: Theories and Methods	3
COPSY 515	Professional Problems and Ethics in Counseling Psychology	3
COPSY 516	Life Span Development and Counseling Issues	3
COPSY 518	Theoretical Foundations of Group Counseling (Prerequisite: COPSY 511)	3
COPSY 525	Counseling Diverse Populations (Prerequisites: COPSY 511, 512)	3
COPSY 527	Individual Appraisal I (Prerequisite: EDPSY 508 or undergraduate statistics course)	3
COPSY 528	Individual Appraisal II (Prerequisite: COPSY 527)	3
COPSY 529	Counselor Supervision: Theory, Research and Practice	3
COPSY 541	Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis Seminar (Choice of 541 or 542 required)	3
COPSY 542	Cross-cultural Research in Counseling and Assessment (Choice of 541 or 542 required)	3

Core Area “A” total minimum credit hours = 36

B. Supervised Practicum in Counseling Psychology

All required practicum course work involves (a) regular weekly class meetings with the University instructor and (b) weekly meetings with the Counseling Center staff. Courses are sequential and graded on a satisfactory/fail basis. Doctoral Practicum I (CoPsy 551) and Doctoral Practicum II (CoPsy 552) are taken at the WSU Counseling Center. Students are expected to be continuously enrolled in practica from their enrollment in CoPsy 551 through the semester prior to going on internship. In addition to CoPsy 553 3 credits of Psych 547 (Medical Psychology Practicum) can fulfill this requirement. All students seeing clients in any capacity (e.g., Counseling Assistantships, volunteer hours, etc.) and/or as part of a practicum experience must enroll for CoPsy 551-553 credits or CoPsy 600 Independent Study (summer only). A practicum agreement form must be completed and returned to the Director of Training for all external (non-WSU) sites.

Students are expected to secure their own malpractice insurance. Student malpractice insurance is available through the American Psychological Association Insurance Trust (APAIT). You can enroll on line at <http://apait.org/products/studentliability/> or contact them at:

American Psychological Association Insurance Trust
 750 First Street, NE
 Suite 605
 Washington, DC 20002-4242

Voice: 800-477-1200
 Fax: 800-477-1268
 Email: insurance@apait.org

To qualify for this insurance, you must be an APA Student Affiliate. For information about membership, call APA Membership at (800) 374-2721, or visit <http://www.apa.org/members/types.html> to sign up directly. The cost of the APAIT insurance is \$35.00 for coverage of \$1,000,000. each incident, \$3,000,000. aggregate for the year.

The university will allow you to purchase medical malpractice insurance from the university of \$1,000,000. each incident, \$3,000,000. annual aggregate for approximately \$12. per academic year. The required forms for the University provided coverage are available from the College of Education office of graduate studies on the second floor of Cleveland Hall

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
COPSY 551	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology I (Prerequisites: COPSY 511, 512, 513, 515)	4
COPSY 552	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology II (Prerequisite: COPSY 551)	4
COPSY 553	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology III (Prerequisite: COPSY 552)	4+
PSYCH 547	Medical Psychology Practicum	3

Core Area “B” total minimum hours = 24

C. Statistics, Research Design, Measurement, and Program Evaluation

It is important for counseling psychologists not only to be good consumers of research, but also to become proficient with the research process. This includes problem identification and definition, familiarity with relevant literature, operationalizing and measuring constructs, designing studies, collecting and analyzing data, and reporting the results. Beginning in the second semester of the first year, continuous enrollment of at least one credit of CoPsy 600 is required until work on the dissertation begins. At this point CoPsy 800 enrollment is required. All courses listed below are required (with the exception of qualitative methods courses) including a minimum of 3 credits of CoPsy 600.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
EDPSY 505	Research Methods I	3
EDPSY/ED RES 563	Fundamental of Doctoral Research	3
EDPSY 509	Educational Measurement	3
EDPSY 565	Advanced Educational Statistics (Prerequisite: EDPSY 508 or upper division undergraduate equivalent)	3
EDPSY 568	Research Methods II (Prerequisites: EDPSY 505, 565)	3
EDPSY 569	Seminar in Quantitative Techniques in Education (Prerequisite: EDPSY 565)	3
EDPSY 570	Introduction to Program Evaluation	3
COPSY 590	Research Seminar in Counseling Psychology (Prerequisites: COPSY 512, 515, 527, EDPSY 565, 568)	3
COPSY 600	Special Projects or Independent Study	4-9
ED AD 536	Introduction to Qualitative Research in Education	3
ED AD 537	Advanced Qualitative Research in Education	3
ED AD 538	Special Topics in Qualitative Research in Education	1-3

Above courses are electives and recommended if considering dissertation projects with qualitative methods.

Core Area "C" total minimum hours =25

TARGET COMPETENCIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR COPSY 600 CREDIT

Competencies:

The following objectives and indicators are target goals for CoPsy 600 coursework.

1. Students will be able to conduct a literature review in an area of relevance to counseling psychology and prepare, with good quality writing, an integrated and critical review of this literature in APA journal article format. This review would include typical research questions asked or hypotheses tested, typical methodology and instrumentation, major findings, significant gaps in knowledge, and a critical evaluation of the literature area. This written review could take the form of a stand-alone review article or succinct introduction typical of empirical journal article.
2. The student will demonstrate the ability to formulate appropriate research questions and hypotheses in an area of research relevant to counseling psychology, informed by a previous review of the literature in that area.
3. The student will demonstrate the ability to consider various methods or options for the sampling of research participants in an area of relevance to counseling psychology, and demonstrate knowledge of procedures for the ethical use of human participants in research.
4. The student will be able to select and evaluate, using appropriate criteria, instruments that operationalize key constructs in an area of research relevant to counseling psychology.
5. The student should be able to discuss various threats to the validity of research designs.
6. The student will demonstrate the ability to analyze and interpret the results of quantitative or qualitative data that address research questions or hypotheses that are relevant to counseling psychology. In the case of quantitative data this would typically include demonstration of the ability to enter and transform data and conduct and interpret statistical analyses using relevant programs in SPSS-PC. In consultation with the student's CoPsy 600 supervisor, the quantitative or qualitative procedures in which the student is most competent may vary depending on the student's research focus (e.g., analysis of variance, factor analysis, multiple regression, structural equations modeling etc.)

Typical Activities: (Note – Typically students should expect to spend 3 hours per week in 600 activities for each credit hour of enrollment.)

The above competencies suggest that the following activities would be appropriate or typical for one or more enrollments in CoPsy 600, under the supervision of a faculty member.

1. Initial exploration of scientific literature in an area(s) of potential research or dissertation interest
2. Critical review of the literature in a chosen area of relevance to counseling psychology, to include an analysis of research questions asked and hypotheses tested, typical methodology and instrumentation, major findings, and significant gaps in knowledge.
3. Literature review assistance to faculty in areas of mutual interest or ongoing faculty research.
4. Assisting faculty and receiving training in the preparation of research materials and the collection of data associated with ongoing projects.
5. Training and practice in how to fill out and submit forms associated with human subjects review procedures.
6. Assisting faculty and receiving training in data entry associated with ongoing research projects, for example, using SPSS-PC or EXCEL.
7. Assisting faculty and receiving training in qualitative or quantitative analysis of research data, including such tasks as data coding and statistical analysis with SPSS-PC or other specialized statistical software.
8. Working with faculty on the conceptualization and design of a research project of mutual interest.
9. Collaboration with faculty as a co-author in writing up a literature review or empirical study for conference presentation or journal submission.

D. Psychological Foundations

Course work in the psychological foundations area covers four major substantive areas within general psychology: biological determinants of behavior, social determinants of behavior, individual behavior, and cognitive/affective bases.

1. Biological Determinants of Behavior course:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSYCH 534	Clinical Psychopharmacology (strongly recommended as an elective course for Washington Licensure and may be required by other states)	3
PSYCH 574	Physiological Psychology (Required)	3

2. Cognitive/Affective Determinants of Behavior:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSYCH 591	Models of Learning	3
PSYCH 592	Cognition and Memory	3

3. Social Determinants of Behavior courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
PSYCH 550	Attitudes and Social Cognition	3
PSYCH 551	Group and Interpersonal Dynamics	3

4. Individual Bases of Behavior courses:

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
CoPsy 517	Diagnosis, Psychopathology and Counseling Psychology (Required)	3
PSYCH 553	Theories of Personality	3

Area "D" total minimum hours – 12

E. Electives

Elective course work may be chosen to broaden the scope of the student's program or facilitate further specialization. Courses frequently chosen as electives include Advanced Hypnosis, Chicano and Latina Psychology, Psychology Aspects of Disability and Rorschach Assessment

F. Doctoral Preliminary Examination

To move to status as a doctoral candidate, a student must pass the specialty paper preliminary examination.

G. Pre-Doctoral Internship

Every student is required to complete an internship that must span one year of full-time or two years of half-time supervised experience equivalent to a minimum of 2,000 hours of internship experience. The internship is an educational experience involving counseling, supervisory and research activities under the supervision of a psychologist. The internship is scheduled after completion of program course work requirements and approval of the Dissertation proposal. The selection and suitability of internship sites is decided by the student and his or her advisors in conjunction with the Director of Training. Typically, students are strongly encouraged to apply primarily to sites accredited by the American Psychological Association. Students who wish to apply to internship sites that are not APA approved must obtain the approval of the faculty. A description of the internship site and reasons for choosing the site must be submitted to the Director of Training. Again, internship requirements for licensure may vary from state to state and students are encouraged to become familiar with degree requirements for the state where they intend to practice to be sure that all criteria are met. Students enroll for two internship credits per fall and spring semesters of the internship year. A grade of "X" is entered until receipt of notification from the internship site that all requirements have been met. Graduation does not take place until internship requirements have been met, although students may attend graduation ceremonies with only internship credits pending.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
COPSY 597	Counseling Psychology Internship	4 (minimum)

Total minimum credit hours = 4

H. Doctoral Dissertation

Each student must submit an acceptable dissertation that demonstrates his/her ability to conduct independent research and formulate appropriate conclusions that will modify or extend previous knowledge.. Students must be enrolled in additional COPSY 800 during semesters in which they are working with faculty advisors, including Summer Session. Guidelines for the Ph.D. dissertation are available in the Dissertation Handbook available from the office of graduate studies.

Course Number	Course Title	Credit Hours
COPSY 800	Doctoral Research, Dissertation, and/or Examination	24 (minimum)

II. ADVANCED STANDING POLICY

Students in the doctoral program who have completed a master's degree may be allowed to waive certain required courses. Once admitted, a complete waiver application must be submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies for each course a student wishes to waive by May 1st. Applications are subject to the following conditions:

1. In Curriculum Area B, no advanced standing will be granted for practicum.
2. All applications for advanced standing in areas other than Area E will be considered only when based upon evidence of graduate credit in Counseling Psychology or equivalent graduate course work. All applications for advanced standing (other than in Area E, Electives) must be approved by the Counseling Psychology Waiver Committee. Appeals may be made in writing to the chair of the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology.
3. Students need only to obtain their advisor's approval for any WSU course they choose to submit as evidence of advanced standing for Area E electives. In the case of non-WSU courses, regular waiver procedures apply.
4. No courses credited by waivers will apply toward the student's total number of credits completed at Washington State University.

III. ACADEMIC STANDING

A student must earn an average of at least a "B" (3.0 cumulative average) in all resident graduate courses applicable to the degree. A grade "S" (satisfactory) must be received in all courses applicable to the degree that are graded on a "S/F" basis. All courses completed with grades of "A," "B," "C," or "S" may be applied to credit hour requirements for the degree.

If a graduate student receives a grade of "F" ("fail," in a research seminar, practicum, or internship), or has demonstrated unethical behavior, this performance may constitute grounds for terminating the student's doctoral program status; he/she cannot register for further study unless there is later reinstatement by a two-thirds vote of the Graduate Faculty of the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology. Under certain conditions and with the recommendation of the Department, such a student may apply to the Dean of the College of Education for reinstatement. Ordinarily, at least one semester or summer session must intervene before reinstatement.

A student failing to maintain a minimum cumulative grade point average in any given semester may be dropped from the program. The reinstatement of such students will be handled according to the normal University due process procedures. Students are routinely evaluated and provided written feedback on a yearly basis. All incomplete (I) grades must be completed within one year of the occurrence. Compilation of an excessive amount of incomplete (I) grades may result in a decision of the Training Committee to prohibit further course enrollment until all incomplete grades are removed.

All requirements for the Ph.D. must be completed within ten calendar years from the initial registration in the program and within three (3) years of the date of successful completion of the doctoral specialty paper preliminary examination. In rare cases where unusual circumstances prevent the student from meeting this deadline, an extension may be granted only through a formal review of the student's petition to the Department Graduate Faculty and the Washington State University Graduate School. Graduate School policies for the Ph.D. degree require a period of study of at least three years (six semesters) beyond the baccalaureate degree, at least two of these three years shall be in residence at WSU, including a minimum of four semesters, two of which must be continuous, when the student is enrolled full time and present on campus.

Counseling Psychology Faculty will conduct periodic reviews of students' progress in the program. These reviews will include, but are not limited to, evaluations of the student's qualifications for degree-seeking status and overall academic performance. These evaluations will focus on the students' performance in coursework, counseling and psychoeducational skills, personal growth, and professionalism. The Faculty will determine if students have adhered to either the American Psychological Association Ethical Code or the American Counseling Association Ethical Code, whichever is appropriate for the student's field of study.

The Faculty may require interviews with a student as part of the student's review. If the Faculty determines a student is deficient in any area, the Faculty may recommend that the student engage in remedial work. In severe cases, Faculty may terminate the student from the program.

IV. LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE PROGRAM

The doctoral program in Counseling Psychology is a full-time program encompassing theoretical and scientific applied training. When students accept admission to the program, they are making a commitment to pursue the program on a full-time basis. Once full time residency is completed, students are required to maintain a minimum of 2 credit hours of continuous enrollment each semester (except summer session) from the time of first enrollment until the granting of the degree. Violation of this requirement is grounds for termination of the student's doctoral program status. A student who anticipates inability to maintain normal progress through the program should consult with his/her advisor. Students, who decide that a leave of absence is necessary, normally consult with the Director of Training and must petition for such status through the Department Chairperson. Such petitions must state reasons for requesting leave of absence and present a plan for completing the remainder of the doctoral program. The plan must include a timetable specifying when course and program requirements will be completed and approved by the Doctoral Training Committee. The Department will not consider any requests for leave of absence until the student, in consultation with his/her advisor, submits a plan.

V. TEACHING AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

The College of Education makes a limited number of teaching and/or research assistantships available to doctoral students in Counseling Psychology each year. Additional research

assistantships funded by specific research projects may also be available. An attempt will be made to provide financial support for those students requesting it for at least the first two years of their doctoral programs. Graduate Student travel grants are available through the Graduate School, the Graduate and Professional Student Association ([GPSA](#)) and the department to help students in scholarly activities, research, and presentations at significant meetings.

VI. ADVISING

Upon entry into the Counseling Psychology graduate program, students are assigned a faculty member as a temporary advisor by the Director of Training. The faculty member will advise the student on his or her curriculum plans during the early stages of a student's graduate career. As you become familiar with faculty and their areas of interest, requests for a new advisor may involve, but are not limited to, the pursuit of new interests, which would be more adequately supervised by a different member of the faculty.

VII. DOCTORAL SPECIALTY PAPER PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND COMPETENCIES

The doctoral specialty paper preliminary examination is designed to assess a student's proficiency in counseling psychology. The student must pass this examination in order to be admitted to candidacy for the Ph.D. The student must be admitted to candidacy before collecting data for the Ph.D. dissertation.

A. Prerequisites

The doctoral specialty paper preliminary examination may not be scheduled until the student's Individual Program of Study has been submitted and approved by the Graduate School. After the program has been approved the student needs to complete the Preliminary Examination Scheduling Form and submit it to the Graduate School at least 10 working days prior to the exam date. In general before scheduling the exam, the student must complete (a) the core counseling psychology courses (Area A, except the research seminars); (b) the first two practica (Area B); (c) three or more courses in statistics, research design and psychological measurement (Area C, except CoPsy 590). A student should consult with his/her advisor regarding the appropriate prerequisites and co-requisites, which may be approved in his/her particular case. **All outstanding grades of incomplete must be completed before students can schedule for preliminary examinations.**

B. Specialty Paper Preliminary Examination

Purpose

In writing and defending the specialty paper, which also serves as the doctoral preliminary examination in Counseling Psychology, the student should demonstrate his or her readiness or ability to conduct research in a focused area of relevance to counseling psychology. Such readiness would include knowledge of, and the ability to critically evaluate typical research

questions asked or hypotheses tested in the area of focus, typical methodology, instrumentation, and data analytic methods used, major findings, significant gaps in knowledge, and current research needs.

Format Options

There are two format options for the specialty paper.

1. Literature review format

In this format the specialty paper will take the form of an integrative scholarly review of the literature in the student's area of focus. Thus, the article should resemble review articles published in journals such as Psychological Bulletin, Personality and Social Psychology Review, and, on occasion, The Counseling Psychologist. It is anticipated that papers written in this format will comprise, with limited adaptation, Chapter 2 (Literature Review) of a dissertation written in the traditional format.

2. Empirical article format

In this format the specialty paper will take the form of an empirical journal article, reporting the results of an empirical study conducted by the student, and for which the student would qualify as the sole or first author. Thus, the article should take the form of empirical articles such as those published in the Journal of Counseling Psychology or other journals that publish empirical studies relevant to counseling psychology. Successfully defended papers written in this format would qualify as one of the two article-format papers that can comprise the alternate dissertation format approved by the Graduate School.

Other Format Guidelines

1. All specialty papers should be written in APA format and with good quality writing.
2. Paper length should conform to the typical manuscript length for articles submitted to journals. For a review article, this length would typically be in the range of 25 to 40 typed double-spaced pages for the body of the text (i.e., not including the reference list). For the empirical article format, the article would typically include about 20 to 30 text pages, a maximum of 5 tables or figures, plus the reference list. If the student wishes to submit the article for publication to a particular journal, the manuscript preparation guidelines for the particular journal should be consulted. Although it is not required that specialty papers be submitted for publication, students are encouraged to do so, in consultation with their dissertation advisor and committee. Journal submission should be facilitated by adherence to the format guidelines described here.

Procedures

The specialty paper should be prepared in consultation with the student's dissertation advisor and committee. In particular, when the student intends to use the empirical article

format for the specialty paper, it is highly recommended that the committee be consulted about the student's plans regarding the nature and design of the empirical study as soon as feasible. This does not preclude the student from applying a study previously conducted during the program; however, the student needs to keep in mind that the student's doctoral committee must ultimately approve the final product and defense of any empirical studies incorporated into the preliminary exam and dissertation.

Committee members will sign the preliminary examination scheduling form when they believe that the specialty paper is ready to be defended by the student during the preliminary oral exam. The goal of the oral exam will be to determine the readiness or ability of the student to conduct research in the area addressed in the specialty paper. Typically, but at the discretion of the committee, the student will provide a brief overview or summary of the specialty paper at the beginning of the examination. When the specialty paper has been written using the literature review format, questions will typically focus on evaluating the student's knowledge of, and ability to critically evaluate typical research questions asked or hypotheses tested in the area of focus, typical methodology, instrumentation, and data analytic methods used, major findings, significant gaps in knowledge, and current research needs. When the specialty paper has been written using the empirical article format, questions will typically also address the nature and quality of the empirical study reported. Students may also be asked in general terms about their dissertation plans in the chosen area of focus, but will not be expected to have prepared, or to defend, a formal dissertation proposal during the preliminary exam.

Students must successfully defend their specialty paper at a preliminary oral exam before defending their dissertation proposal and both events must take place before November 1 of the academic year in which the student applies for their internship.

C. Assessment Competency

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

1. Conduct a comprehensive psychological assessment based on a clinical interview and at least two of the following, which may include: an objective personality measure, a vocational assessment instrument, a projective instrument and/or a measure of intelligence.
2. Gather and present relevant background information on a client.
3. Administer two or more tests as appropriate for the case.
4. Interpret and report results.
5. Diagnose, conceptualize, and provide treatment recommendations in a standard written format.

PROCEDURE

Students will select from their current caseload a client with whom to (a) conduct a clinical assessment, (b) obtain written permission from the client, (c) administer and interpret two or more psychological measures, and (d) turn in a written report, along with all the raw data to the Office of Graduate Studies, to be graded by the current practicum instructors. The competency will be graded on a pass/fail basis, with two of three practicum instructors

voting to pass for an overall passing score. In the case of an inadequate performance, students will be allowed to submit a second battery to demonstrate this required competency. In the case of a second inadequate performance, faculty permission (by vote of a majority of the area faculty) will be required to approve one additional retake. Failure to pass the assessment competency is grounds for dismissal from the program.

The student's current clinical supervisor will be informed of, and oversee the assessment activities, but not supervise the student's formulation. The competency must be turned in prior to receiving feedback from the current clinical supervisor. Students will sign a written statement that they have not received input from supervisors, fellow students or other professionals beyond the supervisory input required for the client's welfare. The student will outline the specific input received from their supervisor and/or other colleagues and the supervisor will countersign to indicate their agreement. Students will sign a written statement saying that the work they present is their own. Students must successfully demonstrate this competency by November 1 of the year that they are applying for internship.

FORMAT

Standard written report format including history/background information, reason for referral, tests administered, results, clinical impressions/conceptualization/diagnosis, and recommendations. Copies of the actual test results should also be submitted.

TIMELINE

This competency must be completed and passed by November 1 of the academic year in which the student plans on applying for internship, in order to be eligible to apply for a pre-doctoral internship. It is strongly recommended that this competency be completed by the end of the third year of practicum.

D. Therapy Competencies

Objectives:

Students will demonstrate their active listening skills and their ability to communicate advanced accurate empathy to their clients.

Students will demonstrate their ability to articulate their theoretical orientation and to conceptualize a case and formulate a treatment plan based on their integrated theoretical orientation.

Students will demonstrate their ability to implement their integrated theoretical orientation in a therapy session.

Procedure:

Empathy Competency:

Students will select an appropriate client and obtain his/her consent to submit an audio or videotaped counseling session to Counseling Psychology Practica Instructors. The student will submit an audio or videotape in which he/she demonstrates basic counseling skills and mastery of the ability to communicate advanced accurate empathy to the Office of Graduate Studies. Counseling Psychology Practica Instructors for that year will review the tape. An evaluation of pass by 2 of the 3 instructors is required to pass the competency. **Since this competency involves the demonstration of basic counseling skills, the mastery of these skills should be demonstrated by the end of the second semester of doctoral practica.** In the case of an inadequate performance, students will be allowed to submit a second tape to demonstrate this required competency. In the case of a second inadequate performance, faculty permission (by vote of a majority of the area faculty) will be required to approve one additional retake with a different client. Failure to pass the therapy competency is grounds for dismissal from the program.

Theory-based TX Competency:

Students will select an appropriate client and obtain his/her consent to submit an audio or videotaped counseling session to Counseling Psychology Practica instructors. The student will submit an audio or videotape in which he/she demonstrates the ability to implement his/her integrated theoretical orientation to the Office of Graduate Studies. The tape should be accompanied by, (a) a statement of the student's integrated theoretical orientation, (b) a written case conceptualization of the client based on the theoretical orientation, (c) a DSM IV based diagnosis, (d) a treatment plan based on the theoretical orientation and, (e) the student's written critique of the session. Counseling Psychology Practica instructors for that year will review the tape and written materials. An evaluation of pass by 2 of the 3 instructors is required to pass the competency. Students will sign a written statement that they have not received input from supervisors, fellow students or other professionals beyond the supervisory input required for the client's welfare. The student will outline the specific input received from their supervisor and/or other colleagues and the supervisor will countersign to indicate their agreement. Students will sign a written statement saying that the work they present is their own. Students must successfully demonstrate this competency by November 1 of the year that they are applying for internship. . **It is strongly recommended that this competency be completed by the end of the third year of practicum.** In the case of an inadequate performance, the instructors evaluating the tape will meet with the student to provide feedback, discuss areas of concern and expectations for improvement. In the case of a second inadequate performance, faculty permission (by vote of a majority of the area faculty) will be required to approve one additional retake with a different client. Failure to pass the therapy competency is grounds for dismissal from the program.

VIII. PRE-DOCTORAL INTERNSHIP IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

Consistent with the scientist-practitioner model of professional training, students in the doctoral program in counseling psychology are required to integrate the theoretical and research offerings of the University with substantial applied experiences. These practitioner-

oriented requirements are practica and internship. Their purpose is to provide actual supervised experience in interventions (e.g., counseling, diagnosis, consultation, assessment, and supervision).

According to the guidelines of the American Psychological Association (APA), the internship must consist of one year of full-time or two years of half-time professional experience.

All APA approved, and many non-APA approved internship sites follow a strict application time period. Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC) guidelines regarding application procedures and time lines are set forth in APPIC Match Policies which are available in Appendix C. APPIC forms for verification of Internship Eligibility and Readiness and Definition of Terms for Documenting Practicum Experience are available at the APPIC website at <http://www.appic.org>.

Prerequisites for Full-time Off-campus Internships

The counseling psychology program area has the following prerequisites for applying to and beginning a full-time internship: (1) A student must have successfully completed the empathy, theory/conceptualization, and assessment competencies by November 1 of the year in which they will apply for internship. Students are strongly encouraged to submit their competencies as they are ready during their second and third years in the program, and in no case later than October 10 of the year they will apply for internship; (2) A student must have successfully completed the preliminary examination based on their specialty paper by November 1 of the year in which they will apply for internship; (3) A student must have an approved dissertation proposal signed by the student's dissertation committee by November 1 of the academic year in which he/she applies for the internship. Students should recognize that dissertation proposal approval is a minimum requirement. Several internships may require completion of all data collection of the dissertation phase; (4) all grades of "I" (incomplete) must be satisfied. Failure to meet these requirements will result in postponing the internship application process until the following year. In rare cases, exceptions to prerequisites (2) and (3) may be granted by vote of the area faculty. To be considered for such an exception, students must submit to the Director(s) of Training, prior to the November 1 deadline, a precise description of progress on the relevant criteria and a realistic timeline for successful completion.

The student is required to discuss with his/her advisor, readiness and specific professional goals to be met by the choice of particular internship sites. The advisor will consult with the Director of Training regarding the student's plans. The Director of Training and/or the Doctoral Training Committee may have additional information about a specific proposed internship site and may exercise the right of veto over any proposed site. When approval of the student's plans has been achieved, this approval will be noted by the Director of Training in the student's department records.

In addition, except in unusual circumstances the student must have completed, or be enrolled in all course work requirements under curriculum Area A (Counseling Psychology core except Copsy 590), Area B (Supervised Practicum in Counseling Psychology), Area C (Statistics, Research

Design, and Psychological Measurement), and Area D (Psychological Foundations) to accept an internship

The Washington State University Counseling Center may select a doctoral student from the Counseling Psychology program to serve as a half-time intern for two consecutive years. Under these circumstances, the student is required to complete the preliminary examination specialty paper no later than the fall semester of his/her first year as an intern.

Guidelines for Doctoral Internships in Counseling Psychology

References/Resources

See Appendix E for a bibliography of Internship articles

Types of Settings

V.A. Hospitals	State Hospitals
Military Consortium	Collaboratives
Mental Health Centers	Medical Centers
University Counseling Services	

Suggested Time Frame for Application

July

The APPIC Application for Psychology Internship for that year is available on line as is the online APPIC directory of internship programs at <http://www.appic.org/index.html>. Students should sign up for the APPIC listserv which provides a wealth of information about the internship process.

A hard copy of the new APPIC Directory of Internship Programs in Professional Psychology can be purchased through the Director of Training and is also available from:

*Association of Psychology Predoctoral Internship Centers (APPIC)
1400 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005*

The APPIC Directory is also available for checkout only from the Office of Graduate Studies.

August - September

Update your vita and gather internship information (See Appendix D).

Identify what you want in an internship experience and use these criteria in evaluating internships and in formulating interview questions (e.g., rotations, stipend, benefits, starting date, client ages and problems, theoretical orientation, groups, assessment, consultation, hours worked per week, caseload size, dissertation time, supervision, etc.).

You will need letters of reference. Most want letters from one or two practica supervisors and all want one from the training director stating you are ready for internship. Your letter from the Director of Training simply states your eligibility and readiness for internship as required by internship sites. If you desire a recommendation in addition to a statement of readiness by the Director of Training, please make the request known. It may also be a good idea to get a letter from outside the Department (e.g., work supervisor) if possible. You can send more letters than they request.

October - 2006

Apply to the sites of your choice. Several sites have Nov. 1 application deadlines.

December 1, 2006

Date by which applicants should return their Agreement forms to National Matching Services Inc.

December 31, 2006

By this date applicants and training directors will receive instructions for submitting Rank Order Lists and obtaining Match results.

Deadlines for application materials are set between November and January 15th. You may want to begin your interviewing now. You should allow plenty of time and advance notice for your references to ensure that all materials are received by internship sites by their deadline.

January, 2007

In January try to conduct all of your personal and telephone interviews with both the training director and/or one or more of the psychology staff and a current intern.

February 7, 2007

Final date for submission of applicant and program Rank Order Lists. No Rank Order Lists or Agreements can be accepted after this date.

Upon completion of interviews, each applicant submits a Rank Order List of his/her desired programs, in numerical order of preference (first choice, second choice, etc.). Applicants may rank as many programs as they wish. Each internship site submits one or more Rank Order List(s) of their desired applicants, listing as many applicants as they wish, in order of the program's preference (multiple lists may be used by a program to fill multiple positions). These lists are submitted to National Matching Services and are confidential. Currently, these lists are submitted by fax or mail.

February 23, 2007

Applicants will be informed as to whether or not they have been matched to an internship position. However, applicants will NOT be told the specific program to which they are matched until Match Day.

February 26, 2007

APPIC Match Day: Results of the Match are released to applicants and training directors. No action to fill positions remaining unfilled is to be taken prior to 11:00 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on this date. Training directors must send letters of confirmation of the Match result to matched applicants and their academic program directors within 72 hours, according to the APPIC Match Policies.

The Matching Program places applicants into positions based entirely on the preferences stated in the Rank Order Lists. Each applicant is placed with the most preferred program on the applicant's Rank Order List that ranks the applicant and does not fill its positions with more preferred applicants. Similarly, each internship program is matched with the most preferred applicants on its Rank Order List(s), up to the number of positions available, who rank the program and who do not receive positions at programs they prefer.

The most effective way of making sure applicants get the results as "simultaneously" as possible is the use of a web site for each matching program. Results are posted on the web site at 12:00 noon EST on February 27, 2006, under strict security. Each registered applicant is assigned both a "public" applicant code number (used by programs to identify applicants on their rank order lists) and a confidential PIN number. The applicant code numbers are published in a directory provided to programs, but the PIN numbers are confidential; each applicant receives the PIN number from the Matching Program with their Rank Order List forms and instructions. An individual applicant's results can be obtained from the web site by entering BOTH the published applicant code number AND the applicant's confidential PIN number.

In addition to individual applicant results, a list of programs with available positions and a list of unmatched applicants are posted on the web site at the same time. Passwords must be entered to gain access to this information.

If you have problems gaining the information via of the Web, the Matching Program will provide match results by telephone after 12:00 noon on February 28, 2006.

Guidelines for Approving Non-APA Internship Sites

A student's selection of an APA approved internship position will normally be accepted by the Department. Although a student completing an APA approved doctoral program is not required to receive his/her internship training in an APA facility, a non-APA approved site must adhere to the basic APA accreditation guidelines for internship training. Students should submit a list of those sites to which they wish to apply to the Training Director by

October 1, preceding the year of internship. For those internships that are not APA approved or are not counseling psychology in nature, the student must submit a rationale stating why that internship would be appropriate for his/her training. The student is responsible for knowing the application procedure for the internship site. This generally includes a letter of readiness from the Training Director with a statement regarding the student's strengths and weaknesses.

When a question arises regarding a specific non-APA approved internship site, the Director of Training will convene the Counseling Psychology Doctoral Training Program Committee. They will evaluate the internship site and approve or disapprove it using general APA internship guidelines. The basic criteria are as follows: (a) evaluation of the number of licensed psychologists who are supervisors; (b) specialization areas of supervisors; (c) number of interns; (d) exposure to other professionals; (e) regular organized professional education seminars; and (f) whether or not the site is already over populated with WSU graduates.

IX. DISSERTATION

Dissertation Proposal and Committee Guidelines

Dissertation topics are generally selected in meetings with members of the student's Dissertation committee. In order to assist students in selecting an appropriate advisory committee, faculty in the counseling psychology program will identify, each year, their areas of research interest. In consultation with the dissertation chair, the candidate may be required to develop a précis/proposal outlining the research to be conducted.

After a Dissertation Advisory Committee has been selected, approved, and a relevant research topic has been identified, the graduate student will conduct a careful review of the literature and formulate a research design in consultation with the members of that committee. The candidate will prepare, in accordance with APA style, a formal dissertation proposal (D-1) consisting of an introduction, statement of the problem, survey of literature, methodology, plans for data analysis, and a Washington State University Human Subjects Review Summary Form. With the consent of the dissertation advisory committee, students may also prepare their dissertation using the "manuscript format" approved by the Graduate School (see document Dissertation Guideline for WSU students). The Dissertation Advisory Committee will review the candidate's dissertation proposal (D-1) and make recommendations for further refinement.

Proposal Meeting

The completed dissertation proposal (D-1) will be presented orally in a Departmental Colloquium consisting of members of the Colloquium Committee, interested faculty members, and graduate students. The proposal meeting is scheduled through the Office of Graduate Studies during the academic year. Following the dissertation proposal presentation, the student's Dissertation Advisory Committee members will meet to recommend acceptance or rejection of the dissertation proposal. Typically, the committee

will make additional recommendations to the student to improve the proposed research. Students who have passed the Doctoral Specialty Paper Examination and have been admitted to candidacy may begin the dissertation work when the Dissertation Advisory Committee has approved the dissertation proposal. (More detailed information is available in the document entitled “Guidelines for the Ph.D. Dissertation in Counseling Psychology.”)

Final Approval of the Dissertation

Each member of the student’s Dissertation Advisory Committee will examine the dissertation manuscript and indicate preliminary approval or disapproval with comments and suggestions for improvement. When all members of the committee have given their preliminary approval, the student will submit final copies of the dissertation according to the Graduate School Guidelines. All faculty members are invited to read the dissertation before the final examination.

The final oral examination will be scheduled officially through the Office of Graduate Studies in the College of Education and the WSU Graduate School during the regular academic year. Under exceptional circumstances a summer examination may be approved by the Doctoral Training Committee.

The final examination will be conducted by the student’s Dissertation Advisory Committee and an official representative of the Washington State University Graduate Studies Committee, and will take about two and a half hours. The examination will focus on the student’s defense of the dissertation and any topics relevant to the field of counseling psychology. All faculty members are invited to attend doctoral oral examinations, but only the members of the Graduate Faculty, the student’s Dissertation Advisory Committee, and the Graduate Studies Committee Representative are eligible to vote.

X. AWARDING OF THE DEGREE

When all requirements for the Ph.D. degree have been met, the candidate may request a letter from the Dean of the Graduate School certifying that the candidate has successfully completed all requirements for the degree. The official diploma will be awarded in the next commencement ceremony.

XI. SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING AN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM

A Graduate School form titled “Program for Doctor’s Degree” must be completed and filed by each student before he/she may sit for the preliminary examination. While the individual program of study for each student should be developed carefully under the direction of the student’s advisor, the following is presented as a basic outline to assist students in the program development process as is intended for students who intend to complete their WSU courses in a four year time period. Students who have not taken a graduate level course in statistics or upper division undergraduate equivalent are required to enroll for EDPSY 508. If feasible, students are encouraged to enroll in EDPSY 508 in the summer prior to the first full-time semester of enrollment. It is to a student’s advantage to complete coursework early

in their residency and one may wish to consider taking summer courses to fulfill prerequisites for advanced courses in the academic year.

4-Year Suggested Course Sequence

First Year

<u>Fall</u>	Credit(s)	<u>Spring</u>	Credit(s)
COPSY 511	3	COPSY 512	3
COPSY 513	3	COPSY 518	3
COPSY 515	3	*EDPSY/EDRES 505/563	3
COPSY 501	3	*EDPSY 509	3
EDPSY 508 ¹	3	COPSY 600 ²	1-3

Second Year

<u>Fall</u>		<u>Spring</u>	
COPSY 527	3	COPSY 525	3
COPSY 551	4	COPSY Seminar ⁵	3
COPSY 517	3	COPSY 552	4
EDPSY 565	3	EDPSY 568	3
COPSY 600/800 ³	1-3	COPSY 600/800	1-3
COPSY 528 ⁷	3		

Third Year

<u>Fall</u>		<u>Spring</u>	
COPSY 553	4	COPSY 553 ⁶	4
COPSY 590	3	PSYCH Foundation	33
PSYCH 574	3	EDPSY 569	3
COPSY 600/800	1-3	COPSY 600/800	1-3
COPSY 516	3	COPSY 529 ⁴	3

Fourth Year

<u>Fall</u>		<u>Spring</u>	
EDPSY 570	3	COPSY Seminar ⁵	3
COPSY 523	3	PSYCH Foundation	3
PSYCH Foundation	3	PSYCH Foundation ⁷	3
COPSY 800		COPSY 800	
COPSY 553	4	COPSY 553	4

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING FOOTNOTES CAREFULLY.

¹ Students who have taken a graduate level course in statistics or upper division undergraduate equivalent should apply for a course waiver for EdPsy 508. Students who have not completed such a course are required to take EdPsy 508 and are encouraged to enroll in the summer prior to the first full-time semester of enrollment.

² CoPsy 600 is offered for variable credit.

³ No more than 8 credits of CoPsy 800 may be completed prior to the dissertation colloquium.

⁴ Courses taught ever other year.

⁵ Only one CoPsy Seminar is required

⁵ Additional practica (CoPsy 553) are required until the student goes to internship.

⁷ Strongly recommended as an elective course for Washington Licensure and may be required by other states.

* Students who desire to take lighter course loads during the regular academic year or who want to include coursework beyond the minimum requirements, may want to complete some courses by attending one or more summer sessions. Courses which are taught during summer sessions are identified in the above table by an asterisk (*). Summer course offerings are contingent upon sufficient enrollment. Courses without sufficient enrollment⁶ will not be offered.

ACADEMIC COMPLAINTS

Washington State University adheres to the following general procedure with regard to academic complaints:

Students having complaints relative to instruction or grading should refer them first to the instructor, and, if not resolved, then to the chairperson of the department in which the course is offered. The chairperson, if not able to resolve the problem to the student's satisfaction, will refer the complaint, presumably with the chairperson's written impressions, to the dean of the college. The student is encouraged then to go directly to the dean of the college. The Ombudsman, the Vice Provost for Student Affairs Committee, or the Provost are always available for any complaint not resolved to the student's satisfaction (Registrar Academic Regulations, No. 104).

The above statement outlines the generally accepted procedure for Washington State University students to follow in filing a complaint regarding a University unit or office.

The Graduate Student Code (below) outlines these processes in more detail:



THE GRADUATE STUDENT CODE

The Graduate Student Code

WSU's graduate programs are marked by outstanding faculty, modern and challenging curricula, first-rate students, and support systems that enhance student and faculty development. The best support systems include staff, comfortable office or laboratory space, resources necessary for scholarship and research, and policies and written guidance for students to meet programmatic and University requirements. This Code serves as written guidance, focusing upon graduate student rights and responsibilities, and on avenues for adjudication of these rights and responsibilities.

Graduate students are first and foremost students; and as such they are obliged, as is the University, to abide by the responsibilities codified under the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). These responsibilities are to maintain order and to censor those who would disrupt the educational processes. To fulfill these joint responsibilities, the University community has established numerous policies that apply to graduate students and graduate student organizations (WAC 504-25-010), many of which appear in the WSU Student Handbook, available at the Office of Student Affairs, 360 Lighty Student Services Building, or at the following web site: [<http://web1french.wsu.edu/handbook.html>]. Among the policies, rules, regulations, and procedures contained in the Handbook are the WSU Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Policy (a policy applicable to all--students, staff and faculty) and the WSU Standards of Conduct for Students. This latter document notably contains the following: Conduct Regulations, Disciplinary Process and Procedures, and Academic Integrity Standards and Procedures. These are important rules, regulations, and standards that apply to all students at Washington State University.

Aside from this--and what this code intends to clarify--is that WSU faculty members and graduate students share responsibilities for creating a supportive environment--community-minded in purpose and conducive to learning. Good working relationships among faculty members and graduate students require that each recognize and honor their respective rights and responsibilities, to insure high quality graduate education and environment where the players act ethically and professionally at all times. The following guidelines are intended to promote an understanding of graduate students' rights and responsibilities as members of the academic community.

Rights and Responsibilities of Graduate Students

Graduate Student Rights

Graduate students at WSU shall maintain the following rights:

1. To be governed by clearly stated and justifiable academic procedures, rules, and regulations.
2. To be protected from discrimination on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, physical disability, nationality, marital status or any other criterion not appropriate to academic evaluation.
3. To be protected against improper disclosure of information concerning academic performance and personal characteristics such as values, beliefs, organizational affiliations, and health status.
4. To have grievances addressed in a timely and confidential manner without fear of reprisal.
5. To refuse to perform tasks unrelated to their academic or professional development program.
6. To take reasoned exception to information and views offered in the classroom, and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, without fear of penalty.
7. To be accurately informed of program requirements and expectations upon enrollment.
8. To be acknowledged appropriately (e.g., publications and conference presentations) for contributions to faculty members' research and scholarship.
9. To be informed about research responsibilities as outlined in the graduate student departmental handbook, including timely feedback on submitted work and timelines for completion of research, theses and dissertations.
10. To be informed about teaching responsibilities as outlined in the graduate student departmental handbook, including advice for initial teaching assignments and continuing counsel on teaching matters such as performance expectations and grading practices.
11. To be provided with annual good-faith and unbiased evaluations of progress toward degrees.

12. To be given realistic estimates of the average length of time required for completion of master's or doctoral programs and, where applicable, realistic estimates of expected periods of research or teaching assistantship support.
13. To be protected from exploitation such as delay of a graduate student's progress toward a degree because of benefit from the student's proficiency as a teaching or research assistant.

Graduate Students' Responsibilities

Graduate students at WSU shall assume the following responsibilities:

1. To conduct themselves in a mature, professional, and civil manner in all interactions with faculty, staff, other graduate or professional students, and undergraduates.
2. To learn the Graduate School's policies and procedures (see Graduate School Policies and Procedures manual; <http://www.wsu.edu:8080/~gradsch/polproc.html>), specific program requirements as delineated by academic departments, and standards of performance established by faculty and their respective professional groups.
3. To maintain integrity in learning, independent scholarship, and professional development. (WSU Policies and Procedures for Misconduct in Research and Scholarship; <http://virtual.ogrd.wsu.edu/ogrd1/Regulatory.html>).
4. To communicate regularly with faculty advisors on matters related to progress within their graduate programs.
5. To acknowledge contributions of faculty advisors and others in work leading to conference presentations and publications.
6. To respect time constraints of faculty members.
7. To respect the responsibilities of faculty advisors to evaluate students' coursework and overall academic progress. Faculty, in turn, are responsible for monitoring the validity and quality of students' research, teaching, and other scholarly activities.
8. To fulfill, in a timely manner, the requirements of their programs, as prescribed by departments or programs.
9. To assume the initiative in selecting committee members for thesis, dissertation, and qualifying exams.

10. To contribute positively to a collegial environment within the department or program.
11. To adhere to federal, state, University, and departmental rules and regulations regarding the use of animals, human subjects, dangerous and hazardous chemicals, biohazardous and radioactive materials or radiation in research. (WSU Policies and Procedures for Animals, Human Subjects, Dangerous and Hazardous Chemicals, Biohazardous and Radioactive Materials or Radiation in Research; <http://virtual.ogrd.wsu.edu/ogrd1/Forms.html#memo4>)

Expectations of Departments and Programs

Graduate students at WSU shall also maintain the expectation that departments and programs perform the following:

1. Inform incoming graduate students of codes of professional and academic conduct expected of graduate students.
2. Inform graduate students about University and program requirements, including residency, academic programs, committee formation and changes, and the nature and scope of theses and dissertations.
3. Evaluate graduate students yearly regarding progress toward intended degrees, including notification in writing about satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance. Copies of these evaluations shall be placed in the students' files.
4. Establish criteria for termination of students from programs. Newly enrolled graduate students will be given copies of the established criteria and, should a decision be made to terminate a graduate student, written notification and information regarding the decision shall be delivered in a timely manner to the student. Similarly, graduate students shall receive information regarding grievance procedures.
5. Encourage graduate students to participate in professional meetings, including the delivery of presentations of research or scholarly findings.
6. Assist graduate students in the timely completion of departmental or program requirements.
7. Have a written policy to guide collaborative projects and authorship.
8. Have a graduate student manual that includes all department policies governing graduate student appointments, rights, and responsibilities.

Expectations of Faculty Advisors and Mentors

High quality graduate programs are those with notable faculty and systems for advising and mentoring graduate students. Advice is needed by graduate students during their early experiences in graduate school. Graduate students deserve guidance from faculty whose interest goes beyond the mere advisor-director role to one of teacher and mentor. Departments and programs are responsible for encouraging effective mentoring and for insuring that graduate students receive advice and mentoring during the course of their graduate studies.

A mentor is a faculty person who assists scholarly development, contributes to intellectual stimulation, and fosters professionally enriching relationships with graduate students. Looked at in slightly different light, a faculty mentor is a peer-to-be--one who encourages and supports independent development--one who nurtures a rapid transition from graduate student to colleague through insightful guidance, trust, and mutual respect.

Students should expect that mentors will interact with them on a regular basis, providing the guidance, advice, and intellectual challenge necessary to complete their degree programs. Students may also change mentors at any time, without fear of reprisal.

Graduate students should expect that advisors and mentors will do the following:

1. Interact in a professional and civil manner consistent with University policies governing nondiscrimination and sexual harassment. Particular attention should be paid to mentoring that involves diverse or nontraditional students.
2. Create an ethos of collegiality in classroom, laboratory, or studio supervisory relations that stimulates and encourages students to learn creatively and independently.
3. Develop clear understandings about specific research expectations and responsibilities, including timelines for completion of theses or dissertations.
4. Provide verbal or written comments and evaluation of students' work in a timely manner.
5. Discuss laboratory, studio, or departmental authorship policy with graduate students in advance of entering into collaborative projects.
6. Acknowledge student contributions to research presented at conferences, in professional publications, or in applications for copyrights and patents.
7. Provide explicit and well-publicized dismissal and appeal procedures.
8. Prevent faculty rivalries from interfering with their duties as advisors, committee members, instructors, or colleagues.

9. Assiduously avoid impeding a graduate student's progress toward a degree because of benefit from the student's proficiency as a teaching or research assistant.
10. Excuse themselves from serving on graduate committees when there is an amorous, familial or other relationship between the faculty member and the student that could result in a conflict of interest.
11. Refrain from requesting students to do personal work (e.g., mowing lawns, baby-sitting, typing papers) without appropriate agreement and compensation.

Additional Responsibilities

Additionally, graduate students at WSU who are supported through teaching, research, or staff assistantships, and research fellowships shall assume the following responsibilities:

Teaching Assistants

Regardless of how their assignments are crafted, TAs have the responsibility to meet the goals and objectives of their teaching assignments as articulated by course instructors and departmental administrators. TAs should strive for the highest quality of instructional pedagogy and delivery of services to students. All grading responsibilities should be fulfilled thoughtfully and in a timely manner.

Research Assistants

Employment as an RA involves commitments, not only to thesis and dissertation research, but to the goals and objectives or deliverables of the sponsored project providing salary support. RAs should, therefore, be aware of responsibilities attendant to the University's Intellectual Property and Conflict of Interest policies and procedures.

Research Fellows

Recipients of research fellowships should understand the goals and objectives of sponsoring programs. These goals and objectives may require completion of training modules or internships, the development of a scholarly document (e.g., thesis or dissertation), or specific uses of support funds. It is the responsibility of RFs to be aware of such expectations and to meet them as completely as possible.

Staff Assistants

Employment as a SA involves commitments to the unit providing support. SAs should strive for the highest quality of service and responsibility in meeting the goals and objectives of the employing unit.

Adjudication of Rights and Responsibilities

WSU is committed to maintaining a social and academic environment conducive to the educational mission of the institution. While it is hoped that each student's experiences at WSU will be positive, difficulties can and do occasionally arise. If concerns arise, it is imperative for graduate students to know of options available for resolution.

Figure 1 contains a summary of how student concerns are normally handled at WSU. The course of action is to seek resolution at the lowest possible level with one's advisor, the department or program Graduate Coordinator, or when necessary through the department chair. If a student is unable to remedy the situation through these means, or if there is a reason why these individuals cannot be approached, problems can be taken directly to another appropriate office.

Because of the wide variety of issues that may beset students, there are several options available in addition to the Graduate School. Students may, for instance, consult the Office of the Ombudsman or the Center for Human Rights at any point in working toward the resolution of a problem. It should be realized, however, that the Ombudsman by definition cannot serve as student advocate but may facilitate contact with individuals or units at the University.

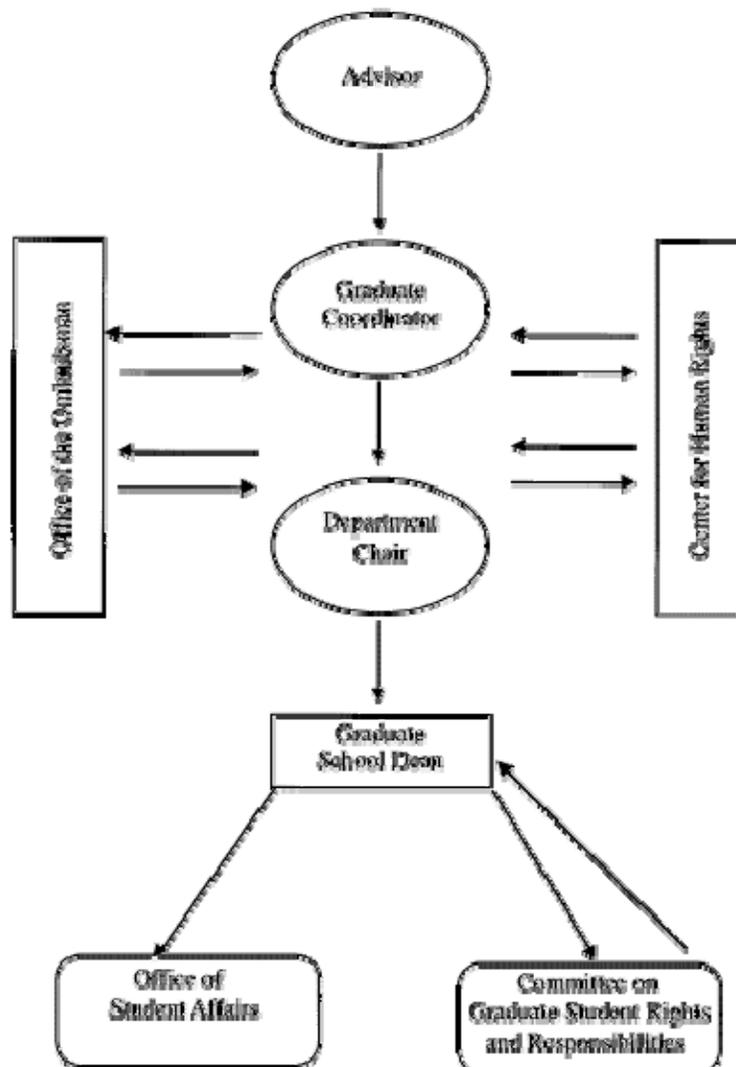
Concerns which are brought to the Graduate School may likewise draw on these or other resources within the University (see Appendix), as necessary.

Strictly academic issues brought before the Graduate School are typically handled by the Associate Deans of the Graduate School. Appeals of college or unit level decisions are handled by the Dean of the Graduate School in consultation with the Associate Deans. Graduate students' appeals process involves several steps: adjudication at the unit level, adjudication at the college level with, if necessary and appropriate, a final appeal to the Dean of the Graduate School. Unusual academic matters and some combinations of conduct and academic matters may be referred to the Committee on Graduate Student Rights and Responsibilities (CGSRR). In the case of strictly academic matters, the CGSRR consists of graduate faculty only. In matters consisting of both academic and conduct issues, the CGSRR is composed of graduate faculty and graduate students recommended by the Graduate Studies Committee. The CGSRR will operate with due respect to the rights of graduate students and graduate faculty, including the conduct of confidential interviews, the rights of all parties to review and address allegations, and rights to a fair hearing. Once allegations are brought to the Graduate School in writing, the CGSRR will be formed within 30 days and will deliberate and render a recommendation to the Dean of the Graduate School within 60 days. This recommendation will be acted upon by the Dean in consultation with the Provost and the Attorney General. Professional students within the College of Veterinary Medicine will follow College policies and procedures for the review of academic issues. The final outcome of this process may be appealed to the Dean of the Graduate School, who will then follow the procedures outlined above.

Appeals can be brought before the Provost. The Provost will consider appeals based on procedural irregularity and will not reopen cases only for the purpose of re-investigating the grievance.

In all instances, the University seeks fair and expeditious action on academic and conduct issues. Resolutions must uphold the highest standards of academic freedom and integrity, while honoring the rights and dignity of all individuals in the University community.

Figure 1. Review and Adjudication of Graduate Student Concerns at WSU



Graduate Student Services and Resources

Service/Resource	WSU/Pullman Campus	WSU/Branch Campus
General Advice and Referrals	<p>Graduate School: 335-9141</p> <p>Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA): 335-9545</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents all graduate students and professional students • Acts as intermediary for students in the event of a misunderstanding in dealing with the University 	<p>WSU Spokane: Student Services-358-7526 ASWSU Spokane represents all students-358-7921</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Admissions & Registration-372-7250</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Admissions: (360) 546-9779</p>
Diversity Concerns Students of Color	<p>Multicultural Student Services Center: 335-7582</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily for undergraduates; some resources available for graduate students • Refer to specific students centers for more information on graduate student resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African American Student Ctr: 335-2626 - Asian/Pacific American Student Ctr: 335-1986 - Chicano/Latino Student Ctr: 335-2616 - Native American Student Ctr: 335-8676 	<p>WSU Spokane: Student Services- 358-7526</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Multi-Cultural Services- 372-7358</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Student Services-(360) 546-9560</p>
International Students	<p>International Program Office: 335-4508</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>International Students and Scholars</u>: Assist international students and visiting faculty with legal (immigration & naturalization), non-academic, and social adjustments • <u>Intensive American Language Center</u>: Teaches English language to international students and scholars 	<p>WSU Spokane: None - referred to Pullman except general enrollment questions to Enrollment Services</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: None - referred to Pullman</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Student Services-(360) 546-9560</p>
Students with Disabilities	<p>Disability Resource Center: 335-1726</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and coordinates services for students with physical impairments, permanent health problems, and learning disabilities 	<p>WSU Spokane: Student Services-358-7526</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Student Services-372-7172</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Student Services-(360) 546-9560</p>
Legal Concerns	<p>Student Legal Services: 335-9539</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers assistance for legal and consumer concerns 	

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Students	<p>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Allies Program: 335-6428</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services provided to gay, lesbian, bisexual students and heterosexual allies • Referrals for counseling, education and advocacy 	<p>WSU Spokane: None</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Student Services- 372-7231</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Lesbigay Club-(360) 546-9641</p>
Women	<p>Women's Resource Center (WRC): 335-6849</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates programs which support the success and empowerment of women • Provides information and consultations for individuals and groups planning activities related to women • Resource and referral center on issues such as sexual assault, health care, child care, counseling, law, etc. 	<p>WSU Spokane: None</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Student Services-372-7231</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Campus Chapter of NOW: (360) 546-9725</p>
Counseling Services	<p>Student Counseling Services: 335-4511</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and couple counseling for personal, social and academic concerns • Vocational and learning assessments • Group counseling and workshops on stress management, assertiveness, sexual assault and abuse relationships, and eating disorders • Twenty-four hour crisis consultation 	<p>WSU Spokane: Student Counseling-358-7978</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Student Services-372-7231</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Student Services-(360) 546-9567</p>
Grievances	<p>Graduate School: 335-9141</p> <p>Ombudsman: 335-1195</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists all University students, faculty and staff in areas such as discrimination, grading practices, problems with financial aid, disciplinary actions and staff or departmental relations <p>Center for Human Rights: 335-8288</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists all University students, faculty and staff in areas of discrimination (i.e., sexual harassment, and racial harassment) 	<p>WSU Spokane: Student Services-358-7526 Enrollment Services-358-7978 (Financial Aid and Academic Issues) Informal Ombudsman Role & EEO Rep-358-7967</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Student Services-372-7231</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Contact Pullman Directory</p>
Veterans' Concerns	<p>Veterans Affairs Office: 335-1857</p>	<p>WSU Spokane: Use Pullman contact</p> <p>WSU Tri-Cities: Registration-372-7268</p> <p>WSU Vancouver: Veteran's Affairs: (360) 546-9570</p>

EMPLOYMENT – ASSISTANTSHIPS WHILE IN FULL TIME STUDY

Graduate students have been employed on a part time basis at the Lewiston Mental Health, Moscow Mental Health, and Rogers Counseling Center in Clarkston. Students have been employed in a number of offices of Student Affairs including the Student Counseling Center, Career Services, Financial Aid, Residence Living, Out Placement Counseling, Office of Grant and Research Development, Police Department, etc. Check the bulletin board in French Administration Building and check with the Training Director for possible job opportunities.

The student is usually required to make an effort of touching base with these different offices and applying for possible jobs that are available or may become available. Currently, within the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology, we have T.A.'s for EDPSY 301 and EDPSY 401/402. We have R.A. positions within the department, as well as with various faculty members who have external funding. Other departments within and outside our college (e.g., Multicultural Student Services, Financial Aid) also employ our students. The Graduate School also funds student research projects through travel grants, etc. Please check with your advisor. The Office of Grant and Research Development locates sources of funds.

SELF EMPLOYMENT AS A GRADUATE STUDENT

Students enrolled as graduate students in the Counseling Psychology Ph.D. program will not engage in the independent provision of psychological treatment and services. If working in an independent practice setting, students must be under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist. Exceptions to this policy must be presented to the Doctoral Training Committee.

ETHICAL BEHAVIOR

Students are expected to behave in an ethical manner at all times and should become familiar with the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct and Washington State law pertaining to psychologists. These are provided at the beginning of the first semester in COPSY 515 (Professional Problems and Ethics in Counseling Psychology). Counseling for greater self-awareness and any problems the student might be experiencing maybe available from local independent practitioners on a sliding fee basis. To avoid dual-role relationships, services should only be provided by practitioners with no academic affiliation with the department or University Counseling Center. If an ethical breach should occur, it may be grounds for dismissal from the program. The following procedures will be followed if a breach of ethics occurs:

The student will be informed in writing of the charge made against him/her.

The Training Director will ask the student to meet with him/her and other members of the Counseling Psychology Doctoral Training Committee to explain the student's view of the charges. The Training Committee will investigate the charge, disciplinary action will be recommended if appropriate. The student will be informed in writing of the decision and may appeal the Counseling Psychology Training Committee decision through the Department Chair and/or the Ombudsman at WSU. The WSU due process procedures will be followed.

FACULTY

Counseling Psychology Training Committee

Tina M. Anctil. Assistant Professor, Ph.D., L.P.C., C.R.C., University of Wisconsin-Madison. Dr. Anctil's interests include career development for children and youth in foster care, promoting resilience in vulnerable students through school-based programs, and school counselor accountability. Email: tmanctil@wsu.edu

Arreed F. Barabasz. Professor, Ed.D., State University of New York; Ph.D., University of Canterbury, New Zealand; Post-doctoral at Harvard University Medical School. A.B.P.P. Diplomate, American Board of Professional Psychology. Fellow, American Psychological Association. Dr. Barabasz's current research areas include: Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, Attentional Processes in aviation and Sports Psychology. He is Editor of the International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis. Email: arreed_barabasz@wsu.edu

Marianne Barabasz. Professor, Ed.D., State University of New York at Albany. Fellow, American Psychological Association and Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis. Dr. Barabasz's research areas include: Eating Disorders, Habit Disorders, Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, Cognitive-Behavior Therapy and Attention Deficit Disorders. She is a member of the editorial board of the Child Study Journal and is a consultant to five psychology journals. She has a small practice as a licensed psychologist. Email: mbarabasz@wsu.edu

A. Timothy Church. Professor, Ph.D., University of Minnesota. Dr. Church's areas of interest include cross-cultural psychology; personality and its measurement; indigenous psychologies, particularly in the Philippines and Mexico; vocational/career psychology, counseling, and assessment. He is an Associate Editor for the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology and has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology and Personality and Social Psychology Review. Email: church@wsu.edu

Phyllis Erdman. Professor. Chairperson of the Department of Educational Leadership and Counseling Psychology, Ph.D. St. Mary's University, San Antonio, TX Dr. Erdman conducts research linking family systems and attachment theory. She is also interested in applying systems concepts to schools and looking at perception of roles between principals and school counselors. Email: perdman@wsu.edu

Laurie D. McCubbin. Assistant Professor, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, Madison. Dr. McCubbin teaches masters and doctoral level practica courses and multicultural counseling. Her research interests include: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander mental health, stress, coping and resilience, multicultural counseling and career development. Email: mccubbin@wsu.edu

Brian W. McNeill. Professor, Director of Training. Ph.D., Texas Tech University. Dr. McNeill's interests include Clinical Supervision, Chicana/o Latina/o Psychology and Multi-Cultural Counseling. Dr. McNeill has served as an editorial consultant for Professional Psychology: Research and Practice and the Journal of Counseling Psychology. Dr. McNeill maintains a small independent practice as a licensed psychologist in Moscow, Idaho. Email: McNeill@wsu.edu

Michael S. Trevisan. Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Washington. Dr. Trevisan's interests include program evaluation, psychological measurement/assessment, and quantitative methods. He serves as the director of the Assessment and Evaluation Center. Email: Trevisan@wsu.edu

Appendix A

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Counseling Psychology Ph.D. Program

APPLICATION FOR COURSE WAIVER

APPLICANT'S NAME

Last

First

MI

TITLE AND NUMBER OF WSU COURSE REQUESTED TO BE
WAIVED

TITLE, DEPARTMENT, AND NUMBER OF COURSE CONSIDERED TO BE
EQUIVALENT

INSTITUTION WHERE COURSE WAS
TAKEN

INSTRUCTOR'S
NAME

DATE COURSE
GRADE

1. Attach a copy of the course syllabus, including texts, required readings, course requirements, course activities, examinations, and other pertinent data.

2. Attach a description of the course, including basic objectives, methods used to achieve those objectives, and any other data which is not immediately apparent from the syllabus.

3. Outline the points of correspondence between the course requested to be substituted and the WSU course requested to be waived. Keep in mind that we are assessing equivalence and not total duplication of course content.

4. Two copies of the petition and related data should be given to the Graduate Coordinator and one copy to the student's advisor.

Appendix B

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Counseling Psychology Ph.D. Program

Program Planning Guide

Proposed Ph.D. Program for:

Last First MI

Prior Education

Dates Degree Major

Undergraduate Institutions

Graduate Institutions

Doctoral Program Requirements

Date Doctoral Study Began

Advisor

Residency Requirement Met: First Year Date

Second Year

Date

Proposed Prelim Exam/Competencies Date

Passed:

Research Interest Area

Dissertation Proposal Committee Members

Dissertation Proposal Accepted:

Area A. Professional Core in Counseling Psychology

All the following courses, or their equivalent, must be completed in the core program.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
COPSY 501	Historical and Philosophical Foundations of Counseling Psychology	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 511	Theories, Research, and Techniques in Counseling Psychology I	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 512	Theories, Research, and Techniques in Counseling Psychology II	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 513	Career Development	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 515	Ethics and Professional Problems in Counseling Psychology	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
CoPSY 516	Life Span Development and Counseling Issues	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 518	Theoretical Foundations of Group Counseling	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 525	Counseling Diverse Populations	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 527	Individual Appraisal I	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 528	Individual Appraisal II	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 529	Counselor Supervision: Theory, Research, and	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Practice				
COPSY 541	Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis Seminar	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
OR					
COPSY 542	Cross-Cultural Research in Counseling and Assessment	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

List below additional courses for which core credit was awarded by the Counseling Psychology Course Waiver Committee:

Area B. Supervised Practicum in Counseling Psychology

A minimum of 15-16 credit hours is required. The minimum total practicum experience is 400 class hours, of which at least 150 hours is in direct service experience and at least 75 hours are formally scheduled supervision.

All the following courses, or their equivalent, must be completed in the core program.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
COPSY 551	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology I	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 552	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology II	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 553	Doctoral Practicum in Counseling Psychology III	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
PSYCH 547	Medical Psychology Practicum	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Area C. Statistics, Research Design, Measurement, and Program Evaluation

A minimum of 25 semester credits must be earned in this category. A student may complete Special Project or Independent Study under COPSY 600.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
EDPSY505/EDRES 563	Research Methods I	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EDPSY 509	Educational Measurement	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EDPSY 565	Advanced Educational Statistics	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EDPSY 570	Intro to Program Evaluation	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EDPSY 568	Research Methods II	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EDPSY 569	Seminar in Quantitative Techniques in Education (Multivariate Statistics)	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 590	Seminar in Research in Counseling Psychology	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COPSY 600	Special Projects or Independent Study (2 credit minimum to complete precis for dissertation)	3-9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

List below additional statistics, research design, and/or psychological measurement courses used to meet the requirement of this category.

Area D. Psychological Foundations

Each student must complete a minimum of one 3 credit graduate course in each of the specified content areas: Biological Determinants of Behavior, Cognitive/Affective, Social Determinants of Behavior, Individual Behavior and Human Development.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
---------------	-----------	---------	------	-------	-------

Biological Determinants of Behavior (One course required)

Cognitive/Affective Bases of Behavior (One course required)

Social Determinants of Behavior (One course required)

Individual Bases of Behavior (One course required: COPSY 517)

Area E. Electives

In this area, students may complete elective course work which will broaden the scope of his/her program or facilitate further specialization. Electives are chosen by the student in consultation with the advisor.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
---------------	-----------	---------	------	-------	-------

--

--

F. Doctoral Preliminary Exams

During the semester in which one completes the Doctoral Preliminary Exam, enrollment in two CoPsy 800 credits is required.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
---------------	-----------	---------	------	-------	-------

--

G. Pre-Doctoral Internship

Two credits of CoPsy 597 are required for the Fall and Spring Semesters of the internship year.

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
---------------	-----------	---------	------	-------	-------

--

H. Doctoral Dissertation

Course Number	WSU Title	Credits	When	Where	Grade
---------------	-----------	---------	------	-------	-------

--

Appendix C

THE APPIC APPLICATION FOR PSYCHOLOGY INTERNSHIP (AAPI)

IS AVAILABLE AT : http://www.appic.org/match/5_3_match_application.html

Appendix D

Counseling Internship Articles

Bibliography

Brill, R., Wolkin, J. & McKeel, N. (1985). Strategies for selecting and securing the predoctoral clinical internship of choice. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 16, 3-6.

Brown, R.A. & Kenkel, M.B. (Eds.) (2000). Supply and demand for Psychology internship placements. (Special Section). *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*.

Brown, R.A. (Ed.). (2000). Evolving internship experiences in Professional Psychology: Changes and refinements. (Special Section). *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*.

Carifio, M., Buckner, K. & Grace, W. (1987). APPIC guidelines: Are they really that helpful? *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 18(4), 407-409.

Choi-Pearson, C.P., & Gloria, A.M. (1994). The internship process: Helpful hints from successful internship applicants. *Division 17 Student Affiliate Group Newsletter*, 17, 3-4.

Constantine, M.G., & Keilin, W.G. Association of Psychology postdoctoral and internship centers' guidelines and the internship selection process: A survey

of applicants and internship training directors. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 308-314.

Constantine, M.G., et al (1997). Post notification day perceptions of unplaced internship applicants and their academic training directors: Recommendations for improving future internship selection processes. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 28, 387-392.

Dana, R.H., & May, W.T. (1987). *Internship training in professional psychology*. New York: Hemisphere.

Drummond, F.E., Rodolfa, E., & Smith, D. (1981). A survey of APA - and non-APA-approved internship programs. *American Psychologist*, 36, 411-414.

Gloria, et al (1997). Competitive Internship Candidates: A national survey of internship training directors. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 25, 453-472.

Gloria, A.M., & Robinson, S.E. (1994). Surviving the internship application process: A survey of intern candidates and training directors. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 22, 474-488.

Grace, W. (1985). Evaluating a prospective clinical internship: Tips for the applicant. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 16, 475-480.

Hirsch, J.B., & Poey, K. (1984). A proposed interview guide for intern applicants. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 15, 3-5.

Holaday, M., & McPhearson, R. (1996). Standardization of APPIC predoctoral psychology internship application forms. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 507-512.

Jacob, M.C. (1987). Managing the internship application experience: Advice from an exhausted but content survivor. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 15, 146-155.

Kurtz, R.B., Fuchs, M., Dabeck, R.F., Kurtz, S.M. & Helfrich, W.T. (1982). Characteristics of predoctoral internships in professional psychology. *American Psychologist*, 37, 1213-1228.

Laughlin, P. & Worley, J. (1991). Role of the American Psychological Association and the Veterans Administration in the development of internships in psychology. *American Psychologist*, 46(4), 430-436.

Levendusky, P.G. (1986). The clinical job interview: From the ivory tower to the real world. *The Behavior Therapist*, 19, 11-12.

Lipovsky, J. (1988). Internship year in clinical psychology training as a professional adolescence. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 19(6), 606-608.

Lopez, S.J., & Edwardson, T.L. (1996). Quantifying practicum experience: A comment on Hecker, Fink, Levasseur, and Parker (1995). *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 513-516.

Lopez, S.J., Odhlert, M.E., & Moberly, R.L. (1996). APA-accredited internship selection criteria: A survey of training directors. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 517-519.

Megargee, E.J. (1992). *A guide to obtaining a psychology internship* (2nd ed.). Muncie, IN: Accelerated Development.

Mellott, R.N., Arden, I.A., & Cho, M.E. (1997). Preparing for internship: Tips for the prospective applicant. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 28, 190-196.

Mitchell, S.L. (1996). Getting a foot in the door: The written internship application. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 90-92.

Monti, P.M. (1985). Interviewing for internships. *The Behavior Therapist*, 18, 205-206.

Rodolfa, E., et al (1999). Internship Selection: Inclusion and exclusion criteria. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 30, 415-419.

Rodolfa, E., Haynes, S., & Kaplan, D. (1995). To apply or not to apply: That is the intern applicant's first question. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 26, 393-395.

Ross, R. & Altmaier, E. (1990). Job analysis of psychology internships in counseling center settings. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 37(4), 459-464.

Solomon, J., Ott, J. & Roach, R. (1986). A survey of training opportunities for predoctoral psychology interns in marriage and family therapy. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 12, 269-280.

Solway, K. (1985). Transition from graduate school to internship: A potential crisis. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 16(1), 50-54.

Stedman, J.M., et al (1995). Applicant characterization of the most desirable internship training programs. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 26, 369-400.

Stewart, A.E., & Stewart, E.A. (1996). A decision-making technique for choosing a psychology internship. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 27, 520-525.

Tipton, R., Watkins, C. & Ritz, S. (1991). Selection, training, and career preparation of predoctoral interns in psychology. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 22(1), 60-67

APPENDIX E

Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct

2002

[History and Effective Date Footnote](#)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

PREAMBLE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Principle A: Beneficence and Nonmaleficence
- Principle B: Fidelity and Responsibility
- Principle C: Integrity
- Principle D: Justice
- Principle E: Respect for People's Rights and Dignity

ETHICAL STANDARDS

1. Resolving Ethical Issues

- 1.01 Misuse of Psychologists' Work
- 1.02 Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority
- 1.03 Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands
- 1.04 Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations
- 1.05 Reporting Ethical Violations
- 1.06 Cooperating With Ethics Committees
- 1.07 Improper Complaints
- 1.08 Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents

2. Competence

- 2.01 Boundaries of Competence
- 2.02 Providing Services in Emergencies
- 2.03 Maintaining Competence
- 2.04 Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments
- 2.05 Delegation of Work to Others
- 2.06 Personal Problems and Conflicts

3. Human Relations

- 3.01 Unfair Discrimination
- 3.02 Sexual Harassment
- 3.03 Other Harassment
- 3.04 Avoiding Harm
- 3.05 Multiple Relationships
- 3.06 Conflict of Interest
- 3.07 Third-Party Requests for Services
- 3.08 Exploitative Relationships
- 3.09 Cooperation With Other Professionals
- 3.10 Informed Consent
- 3.11 Psychological Services Delivered To or Through Organizations
- 3.12 Interruption of Psychological Services

4. Privacy And Confidentiality

- 4.01 Maintaining Confidentiality
- 4.02 Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality
- 4.03 Recording
- 4.04 Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy
- 4.05 Disclosures
- 4.06 Consultations
- 4.07 Use of Confidential Information for Didactic or Other Purposes

5. Advertising and Other Public Statements

- 5.01 Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements
- 5.02 Statements by Others
- 5.03 Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs
- 5.04 Media Presentations
- 5.05 Testimonials
- 5.06 In-Person Solicitation

6. Record Keeping and Fees

- 6.01 Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records

- 6.02 Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work
- 6.03 Withholding Records for Nonpayment
- 6.04 Fees and Financial Arrangements
- 6.05 Barter With Clients/Patients
- 6.06 Accuracy in Reports to Payors and Funding Sources
- 6.07 Referrals and Fees

7. Education and Training

- 7.01 Design of Education and Training Programs
- 7.02 Descriptions of Education and Training Programs
- 7.03 Accuracy in Teaching
- 7.04 Student Disclosure of Personal Information
- 7.05 Mandatory Individual or Group Therapy
- 7.06 Assessing Student and Supervisee Performance
- 7.07 Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees

8. *Research and Publication*

- 8.01 Institutional Approval
- 8.02 Informed Consent to Research
- 8.03 Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research
- 8.04 Client/Patient, Student, and Subordinate Research Participants
- 8.05 Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research
- 8.06 Offering Inducements for Research Participation
- 8.07 Deception in Research
- 8.08 Debriefing
- 8.09 Humane Care and Use of Animals in Research
- 8.10 Reporting Research Results
- 8.11 Plagiarism
- 8.12 Publication Credit
- 8.13 Duplicate Publication of Data
- 8.14 Sharing Research Data for Verification
- 8.15 Reviewers

9. *Assessment*

- 9.01 Bases for Assessments
- 9.02 Use of Assessments
- 9.03 Informed Consent in Assessments
- 9.04 Release of Test Data
- 9.05 Test Construction
- 9.06 Interpreting Assessment Results
- 9.07 Assessment by Unqualified Persons
- 9.08 Obsolete Tests and Outdated Test Results
- 9.09 Test Scoring and Interpretation Services
- 9.10 Explaining Assessment Results
- 9.11. Maintaining Test Security

10. *Therapy*

- 10.01 Informed Consent to Therapy
- 10.02 Therapy Involving Couples or Families
- 10.03 Group Therapy
- 10.04 Providing Therapy to Those Served by Others
- 10.05 Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients
- 10.06 Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients

10.07 Therapy With Former

- Sexual Partners**
- 10.08 Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients**
- 10.09 Interruption of Therapy**
- 10.10 Terminating Therapy**

INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

The American Psychological Association's (APA's) Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct (hereinafter referred to as the Ethics Code) consists of an Introduction, a Preamble, five General Principles (A – E), and specific Ethical Standards. The Introduction discusses the intent, organization, procedural considerations, and scope of application of the Ethics Code. The Preamble and General Principles are aspirational goals to guide psychologists toward the highest ideals of psychology. Although the Preamble and General Principles are not themselves enforceable rules, they should be considered by psychologists in arriving at an ethical course of action. The Ethical Standards set forth enforceable rules for conduct as psychologists. Most of the Ethical Standards are written broadly, in order to apply to psychologists in varied roles, although the application of an Ethical Standard may vary depending on the context. The Ethical Standards are not exhaustive. The fact that a given conduct is not specifically addressed by an Ethical Standard does not mean that it is necessarily either ethical or unethical.

This Ethics Code applies only to psychologists' activities that are part of their scientific, educational, or professional roles as psychologists. Areas covered include but are not limited to the clinical, counseling, and school practice of psychology; research; teaching; supervision of trainees; public service; policy development; social intervention; development of assessment instruments; conducting assessments; educational counseling; organizational consulting; forensic activities; program design and evaluation; and administration. This Ethics Code applies to these activities across a variety of contexts, such as in person, postal, telephone, internet, and other electronic transmissions. These activities shall be distinguished from the purely private conduct of psychologists, which is not within the purview of the Ethics Code. Membership in the APA commits members and student affiliates to comply with the standards of the APA Ethics Code and to the rules and procedures used to enforce them. Lack of awareness or misunderstanding of an Ethical Standard is not itself a defense to a charge of unethical conduct.

The procedures for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of unethical conduct are described in the current Rules and Procedures of the APA Ethics Committee. APA may impose sanctions on its members for violations of the standards of the Ethics Code, including termination of APA membership, and may notify other bodies and individuals of its actions. Actions that violate the standards of the Ethics Code may also lead to the imposition of sanctions on psychologists or students whether or not they are APA members by bodies other than APA, including state psychological associations, other professional groups, psychology boards, other state or federal agencies, and payors for health services. In addition, APA may take action against a member after his or her conviction of a felony, expulsion or suspension from an affiliated state psychological association, or suspension or loss of licensure. When the sanction to be imposed by APA is less than expulsion, the 2001 Rules and Procedures do not guarantee an opportunity for an in-person hearing, but generally provide that complaints will be resolved only on the basis of a submitted record.

The Ethics Code is intended to provide guidance for psychologists and standards of professional conduct that can be applied by the APA and by other bodies that choose to adopt them. The Ethics Code is not intended to be a basis of civil liability. Whether a psychologist has violated

the Ethics Code standards does not by itself determine whether the psychologist is legally liable in a court action, whether a contract is enforceable, or whether other legal consequences occur.

The modifiers used in some of the standards of this Ethics Code (e.g., reasonably, appropriate, potentially) are included in the standards when they would (1) allow professional judgment on the part of psychologists, (2) eliminate injustice or inequality that would occur without the modifier, (3) ensure applicability across the broad range of activities conducted by psychologists, or (4) guard against a set of rigid rules that might be quickly outdated. As used in this Ethics Code, the term reasonable means the prevailing professional judgment of psychologists engaged in similar activities in similar circumstances, given the knowledge the psychologist had or should have had at the time.

In the process of making decisions regarding their professional behavior, psychologists must consider this Ethics Code in addition to applicable laws and psychology board regulations. In applying the Ethics Code to their professional work, psychologists may consider other materials and guidelines that have been adopted or endorsed by scientific and professional psychological organizations and the dictates of their own conscience, as well as consult with others within the field. If this Ethics Code establishes a higher standard of conduct than is required by law, psychologists must meet the higher ethical standard. If psychologists' ethical responsibilities conflict with law, regulations, or other governing legal authority, psychologists make known their commitment to this Ethics Code and take steps to resolve the conflict in a responsible manner. If the conflict is unresolvable via such means, psychologists may adhere to the requirements of the law, regulations, or other governing authority in keeping with basic principles of human rights.

PREAMBLE

Psychologists are committed to increasing scientific and professional knowledge of behavior and people's understanding of themselves and others and to the use of such knowledge to improve the condition of individuals, organizations, and society. Psychologists respect and protect civil and human rights and the central importance of freedom of inquiry and expression in research, teaching, and publication. They strive to help the public in developing informed judgments and choices concerning human behavior. In doing so, they perform many roles, such as researcher, educator, diagnostician, therapist, supervisor, consultant, administrator, social interventionist, and expert witness. This Ethics Code provides a common set of principles and standards upon which psychologists build their professional and scientific work.

This Ethics Code is intended to provide specific standards to cover most situations encountered by psychologists. It has as its goals the welfare and protection of the individuals and groups with whom psychologists work and the education of members, students, and the public regarding ethical standards of the discipline.

The development of a dynamic set of ethical standards for psychologists' work-related conduct requires a personal commitment and lifelong effort to act ethically; to encourage ethical behavior by students, supervisees, employees, and colleagues; and to consult with others concerning ethical problems.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

This section consists of General Principles. General Principles, as opposed to Ethical Standards, are aspirational in nature. Their intent is to guide and inspire psychologists toward the very highest ethical ideals of the profession. General Principles, in contrast to Ethical Standards, do not represent obligations and should not form the basis for imposing sanctions. Relying upon General Principles for either of these reasons distorts both their meaning and purpose.

PRINCIPLE A: BENEFICENCE AND NONMALEFICENCE

Psychologists strive to benefit those with whom they work and take care to do no harm. In their professional actions, psychologists seek to safeguard the welfare and rights of those with whom they interact professionally and other affected persons, and the welfare of animal subjects of research. When conflicts occur among psychologists' obligations or concerns, they attempt to resolve these conflicts in a responsible fashion that avoids or minimizes harm. Because psychologists' scientific and professional judgments and actions may affect the lives of others, they are alert to and guard against personal, financial, social, organizational, or political factors that might lead to misuse of their influence. Psychologists strive to be aware of the possible effect of their own physical and mental health on their ability to help those with whom they work.

PRINCIPLE B: FIDELITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Psychologists establish relationships of trust with those with whom they work. They are aware of their professional and scientific responsibilities to society and to the specific communities in which they work. Psychologists uphold professional standards of conduct, clarify their professional roles and obligations, accept appropriate responsibility for their behavior, and seek to manage conflicts of interest that could lead to exploitation or harm. Psychologists consult with, refer to, or cooperate with other professionals and institutions to the extent needed to serve the best interests of those with whom they work. They are concerned about the ethical compliance of their colleagues' scientific and professional conduct. Psychologists strive to contribute a portion of their professional time for little or no compensation or personal advantage.

PRINCIPLE C: INTEGRITY

Psychologists seek to promote accuracy, honesty, and truthfulness in the science, teaching, and practice of psychology. In these activities psychologists do not steal, cheat, or engage in fraud, subterfuge, or intentional misrepresentation of fact. Psychologists strive to keep their promises and to avoid unwise or unclear commitments. In situations in which deception may be ethically justifiable to maximize benefits and minimize harm, psychologists have a serious obligation to consider the need for, the possible consequences of, and their responsibility to correct any resulting mistrust or other harmful effects that arise from the use of such techniques.

PRINCIPLE D: JUSTICE

Psychologists recognize that fairness and justice entitle all persons to access to and benefit from the contributions of psychology and to equal quality in the processes, procedures, and services being conducted by psychologists. Psychologists exercise reasonable judgment and take

precautions to ensure that their potential biases, the boundaries of their competence, and the limitations of their expertise do not lead to or condone unjust practices.

PRINCIPLE E: RESPECT FOR PEOPLE’S RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

Psychologists respect the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination. Psychologists are aware that special safeguards may be necessary to protect the rights and welfare of persons or communities whose vulnerabilities impair autonomous decision making. Psychologists are aware of and respect cultural, individual, and role differences, including those based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, and socioeconomic status and consider these factors when working with members of such groups. Psychologists try to eliminate the effect on their work of biases based on those factors, and they do not knowingly participate in or condone activities of others based upon such prejudices.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

1. RESOLVING ETHICAL ISSUES

1.01 Misuse of Psychologists’ Work

If psychologists learn of misuse or misrepresentation of their work, they take reasonable steps to correct or minimize the misuse or misrepresentation.

1.02 Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority

If psychologists’ ethical responsibilities conflict with law, regulations, or other governing legal authority, psychologists make known their commitment to the Ethics Code and take steps to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is unresolvable via such means, psychologists may adhere to the requirements of the law, regulations, or other governing legal authority.

1.03 Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands

If the demands of an organization with which psychologists are affiliated or for whom they are working conflict with this Ethics Code, psychologists clarify the nature of the conflict, make known their commitment to the Ethics Code, and to the extent feasible, resolve the conflict in a way that permits adherence to the Ethics Code.

1.04 Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations

When psychologists believe that there may have been an ethical violation by another psychologist, they attempt to resolve the issue by bringing it to the attention of that individual, if an informal resolution appears appropriate and the intervention does not violate any confidentiality rights that may be involved. (See also Standards 1.02, Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority, and 1.03, Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands.)

1.05 Reporting Ethical Violations

If an apparent ethical violation has substantially harmed or is likely to substantially harm a person or organization and is not appropriate for informal resolution under Standard 1.04,

Informal Resolution of Ethical Violations, or is not resolved properly in that fashion, psychologists take further action appropriate to the situation. Such action might include referral to state or national committees on professional ethics, to state licensing boards, or to the appropriate institutional authorities. This standard does not apply when an intervention would violate confidentiality rights or when psychologists have been retained to review the work of another psychologist whose professional conduct is in question. (See also Standard 1.02, Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority.)

1.06 Cooperating With Ethics Committees

Psychologists cooperate in ethics investigations, proceedings, and resulting requirements of the APA or any affiliated state psychological association to which they belong. In doing so, they address any confidentiality issues. Failure to cooperate is itself an ethics violation. However, making a request for deferment of adjudication of an ethics complaint pending the outcome of litigation does not alone constitute non-cooperation.

1.07 Improper Complaints

Psychologists do not file or encourage the filing of ethics complaints that are made with reckless disregard for or willful ignorance of facts that would disprove the allegation.

1.08 Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents

Psychologists do not deny persons employment, advancement, admissions to academic or other programs, tenure, or promotion, based solely upon their having made or their being the subject of an ethics complaint. This does not preclude taking action based upon the outcome of such proceedings or considering other appropriate information.

2. COMPETENCE

2.01 Boundaries of Competence

(a) Psychologists provide services, teach, and conduct research with populations and in areas only within the boundaries of their competence, based on their education, training, supervised experience, consultation, study, or professional experience.

(b) Where scientific or professional knowledge in the discipline of psychology establishes that an understanding of factors associated with age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status is essential for effective implementation of their services or research, psychologists have or obtain the training, experience, consultation, or supervision necessary to ensure the competence of their services, or they make appropriate referrals, except as provided in Standard 2.02, Providing Services in Emergencies.

(c) Psychologists planning to provide services, teach, or conduct research involving populations, areas, techniques, or technologies new to them undertake relevant education, training, supervised experience, consultation, or study.

(d) When psychologists are asked to provide services to individuals for whom appropriate mental health services are not available and for which psychologists have not obtained the competence necessary, psychologists with closely related prior training or experience may provide such services in order to ensure that services are not denied if they make a reasonable

effort to obtain the competence required by using relevant research, training, consultation, or study.

(e) In those emerging areas in which generally recognized standards for preparatory training do not yet exist, psychologists nevertheless take reasonable steps to ensure the competence of their work and to protect clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, organizational clients, and others from harm.

(f) When assuming forensic roles, psychologists are or become reasonably familiar with the judicial or administrative rules governing their roles.

2.02 Providing Services in Emergencies

In emergencies, when psychologists provide services to individuals for whom other mental health services are not available and for which psychologists have not obtained the necessary training, psychologists may provide such services in order to ensure that services are not denied. The services are discontinued as soon as the emergency has ended or appropriate services are available.

2.03 Maintaining Competence

Psychologists undertake ongoing efforts to develop and maintain their competence.

2.04 Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments

Psychologists' work is based upon established scientific and professional knowledge of the discipline. (See also Standards 2.01e, Boundaries of Competence, and 10.01b, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

2.05 Delegation of Work to Others

Psychologists who delegate work to employees, supervisees, or research or teaching assistants or who use the services of others, such as interpreters, take reasonable steps to (1) avoid delegating such work to persons who have a multiple relationship with those being served that would likely lead to exploitation or loss of objectivity; (2) authorize only those responsibilities that such persons can be expected to perform competently on the basis of their education, training, or experience, either independently or with the level of supervision being provided; and (3) see that such persons perform these services competently. (See also Standards 2.02, Providing Services in Emergencies; 3.05, Multiple Relationships; 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 9.01, Bases for Assessments; 9.02, Use of Assessments; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 9.07, Assessment by Unqualified Persons.)

2.06 Personal Problems and Conflicts

(a) Psychologists refrain from initiating an activity when they know or should know that there is a substantial likelihood that their personal problems will prevent them from performing their work-related activities in a competent manner.

(b) When psychologists become aware of personal problems that may interfere with their performing work-related duties adequately, they take appropriate measures, such as obtaining professional consultation or assistance, and determine whether they should limit, suspend, or terminate their work-related duties. (See also Standard 10.10, Terminating Therapy.)

3. HUMAN RELATIONS

3.01 Unfair Discrimination

In their work-related activities, psychologists do not engage in unfair discrimination based on age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic status, or any basis proscribed by law.

3.02 Sexual Harassment

Psychologists do not engage in sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is sexual solicitation, physical advances, or verbal or nonverbal conduct that is sexual in nature, that occurs in connection with the psychologist's activities or roles as a psychologist, and that either (1) is unwelcome, is offensive, or creates a hostile workplace or educational environment, and the psychologist knows or is told this or (2) is sufficiently severe or intense to be abusive to a reasonable person in the context. Sexual harassment can consist of a single intense or severe act or of multiple persistent or pervasive acts. (See also Standard 1.08, Unfair Discrimination Against Complainants and Respondents.)

3.03 Other Harassment

Psychologists do not knowingly engage in behavior that is harassing or demeaning to persons with whom they interact in their work based on factors such as those persons' age, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, culture, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status.

3.04 Avoiding Harm

Psychologists take reasonable steps to avoid harming their clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, organizational clients, and others with whom they work, and to minimize harm where it is foreseeable and unavoidable.

3.05 Multiple Relationships

(a) A multiple relationship occurs when a psychologist is in a professional role with a person and (1) at the same time is in another role with the same person, (2) at the same time is in a relationship with a person closely associated with or related to the person with whom the psychologist has the professional relationship, or (3) promises to enter into another relationship in the future with the person or a person closely associated with or related to the person.

A psychologist refrains from entering into a multiple relationship if the multiple relationship could reasonably be expected to impair the psychologist's objectivity, competence, or effectiveness in performing his or her functions as a psychologist, or otherwise risks exploitation or harm to the person with whom the professional relationship exists.

Multiple relationships that would not reasonably be expected to cause impairment or risk exploitation or harm are not unethical.

(b) If a psychologist finds that, due to unforeseen factors, a potentially harmful multiple relationship has arisen, the psychologist takes reasonable steps to resolve it with due regard for the best interests of the affected person and maximal compliance with the Ethics Code.

(c) When psychologists are required by law, institutional policy, or extraordinary circumstances to serve in more than one role in judicial or administrative proceedings, at the outset they clarify

role expectations and the extent of confidentiality and thereafter as changes occur. (See also Standards 3.04, Avoiding Harm, and 3.07, Third-Party Requests for Services.)

3.06 Conflict of Interest

Psychologists refrain from taking on a professional role when personal, scientific, professional, legal, financial, or other interests or relationships could reasonably be expected to (1) impair their objectivity, competence, or effectiveness in performing their functions as psychologists or (2) expose the person or organization with whom the professional relationship exists to harm or exploitation.

3.07 Third-Party Requests for Services

When psychologists agree to provide services to a person or entity at the request of a third party, psychologists attempt to clarify at the outset of the service the nature of the relationship with all individuals or organizations involved. This clarification includes the role of the psychologist (e.g., therapist, consultant, diagnostician, or expert witness), an identification of who is the client, the probable uses of the services provided or the information obtained, and the fact that there may be limits to confidentiality. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships, and 4.02, Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality.)

3.08 Exploitative Relationships

Psychologists do not exploit persons over whom they have supervisory, evaluative, or other authority such as clients/patients, students, supervisees, research participants, and employees. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships; 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements; 6.05, Barter With Clients/Patients; 7.07, Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees; 10.05, Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients; 10.06, Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients; 10.07, Therapy With Former Sexual Partners; and 10.08, Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients.)

3.09 Cooperation with Other Professionals

When indicated and professionally appropriate, psychologists cooperate with other professionals in order to serve their clients/patients effectively and appropriately. (See also Standard 4.05, Disclosures.)

3.10 Informed Consent

(a) When psychologists conduct research or provide assessment, therapy, counseling, or consulting services in person or via electronic transmission or other forms of communication, they obtain the informed consent of the individual or individuals using language that is reasonably understandable to that person or persons except when conducting such activities without consent is mandated by law or governmental regulation or as otherwise provided in this Ethics Code. (See also Standards 8.02, Informed Consent to Research; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

(b) For persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent, psychologists nevertheless (1) provide an appropriate explanation, (2) seek the individual's assent, (3) consider such persons' preferences and best interests, and (4) obtain appropriate permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is permitted or required by law. When consent by a

legally authorized person is not permitted or required by law, psychologists take reasonable steps to protect the individual's rights and welfare.

(c) When psychological services are court ordered or otherwise mandated, psychologists inform the individual of the nature of the anticipated services, including whether the services are court ordered or mandated and any limits of confidentiality, before proceeding.

(d) Psychologists appropriately document written or oral consent, permission, and assent. (See also Standards 8.02, Informed Consent to Research; 9.03, Informed Consent in Assessments; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

3.11 Psychological Services Delivered To or Through Organizations

(a) Psychologists delivering services to or through organizations provide information beforehand to clients and when appropriate those directly affected by the services about (1) the nature and objectives of the services, (2) the intended recipients, (3) which of the individuals are clients, (4) the relationship the psychologist will have with each person and the organization, (5) the probable uses of services provided and information obtained, (6) who will have access to the information, and (7) limits of confidentiality. As soon as feasible, they provide information about the results and conclusions of such services to appropriate persons.

(b) If psychologists will be precluded by law or by organizational roles from providing such information to particular individuals or groups, they so inform those individuals or groups at the outset of the service.

3.12 Interruption of Psychological Services

Unless otherwise covered by contract, psychologists make reasonable efforts to plan for facilitating services in the event that psychological services are interrupted by factors such as the psychologist's illness, death, unavailability, relocation, or retirement or by the client's/patient's relocation or financial limitations. (See also Standard 6.02c, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work.)

4. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

4.01 Maintaining Confidentiality

Psychologists have a primary obligation and take reasonable precautions to protect confidential information obtained through or stored in any medium, recognizing that the extent and limits of confidentiality may be regulated by law or established by institutional rules or professional or scientific relationship. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

4.02 Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality

(a) Psychologists discuss with persons (including, to the extent feasible, persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent and their legal representatives) and organizations with whom they establish a scientific or professional relationship (1) the relevant limits of confidentiality and (2) the foreseeable uses of the information generated through their psychological activities. (See also Standard 3.10, Informed Consent.)

(b) Unless it is not feasible or is contraindicated, the discussion of confidentiality occurs at the outset of the relationship and thereafter as new circumstances may warrant.

(c) Psychologists who offer services, products, or information via electronic transmission inform clients/patients of the risks to privacy and limits of confidentiality.

4.03 Recording

Before recording the voices or images of individuals to whom they provide services, psychologists obtain permission from all such persons or their legal representatives. (See also Standards 8.03, Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research; 8.05, Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research; and 8.07, Deception in Research.)

4.04 Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy

- (a) Psychologists include in written and oral reports and consultations, only information germane to the purpose for which the communication is made.*
- (b) Psychologists discuss confidential information obtained in their work only for appropriate scientific or professional purposes and only with persons clearly concerned with such matters.*

4.05 Disclosures

- (a) Psychologists may disclose confidential information with the appropriate consent of the organizational client, the individual client/patient, or another legally authorized person on behalf of the client/patient unless prohibited by law.*
- (b) Psychologists disclose confidential information without the consent of the individual only as mandated by law, or where permitted by law for a valid purpose such as to (1) provide needed professional services; (2) obtain appropriate professional consultations; (3) protect the client/patient, psychologist, or others from harm; or (4) obtain payment for services from a client/patient, in which instance disclosure is limited to the minimum that is necessary to achieve the purpose. (See also Standard 6.04e, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)*

4.06 Consultations

When consulting with colleagues, (1) psychologists do not disclose confidential information that reasonably could lead to the identification of a client/patient, research participant, or other person or organization with whom they have a confidential relationship unless they have obtained the prior consent of the person or organization or the disclosure cannot be avoided, and (2) they disclose information only to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation. (See also Standard 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality.)

4.07 Use of Confidential Information for Didactic or Other Purposes

Psychologists do not disclose in their writings, lectures, or other public media, confidential, personally identifiable information concerning their clients/patients, students, research participants, organizational clients, or other recipients of their services that they obtained during the course of their work, unless (1) they take reasonable steps to disguise the person or organization, (2) the person or organization has consented in writing, or (3) there is legal authorization for doing so.

5. ADVERTISING AND OTHER PUBLIC STATEMENTS

5.01 Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements

- (a) Public statements include but are not limited to paid or unpaid advertising, product endorsements, grant applications, licensing applications, other credentialing applications, brochures, printed matter, directory listings, personal resumes or curricula vitae, or comments*

for use in media such as print or electronic transmission, statements in legal proceedings, lectures and public oral presentations, and published materials. Psychologists do not knowingly make public statements that are false, deceptive, or fraudulent concerning their research, practice, or other work activities or those of persons or organizations with which they are affiliated.

(b) Psychologists do not make false, deceptive, or fraudulent statements concerning (1) their training, experience, or competence; (2) their academic degrees; (3) their credentials; (4) their institutional or association affiliations; (5) their services; (6) the scientific or clinical basis for, or results or degree of success of, their services; (7) their fees; or (8) their publications or research findings.

(c) Psychologists claim degrees as credentials for their health services only if those degrees (1) were earned from a regionally accredited educational institution or (2) were the basis for psychology licensure by the state in which they practice.

5.02 Statements by Others

(a) Psychologists who engage others to create or place public statements that promote their professional practice, products, or activities retain professional responsibility for such statements.

(b) Psychologists do not compensate employees of press, radio, television, or other communication media in return for publicity in a news item. (See also Standard 1.01, Misuse of Psychologists' Work.)

(c) A paid advertisement relating to psychologists' activities must be identified or clearly recognizable as such.

5.03 Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs

To the degree to which they exercise control, psychologists responsible for announcements, catalogs, brochures, or advertisements describing workshops, seminars, or other non-degree-granting educational programs ensure that they accurately describe the audience for which the program is intended, the educational objectives, the presenters, and the fees involved.

5.04 Media Presentations

When psychologists provide public advice or comment via print, internet, or other electronic transmission, they take precautions to ensure that statements (1) are based on their professional knowledge, training, or experience in accord with appropriate psychological literature and practice; (2) are otherwise consistent with this Ethics Code; and (3) do not indicate that a professional relationship has been established with the recipient. (See also Standard 2.04, Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments.)

5.05 Testimonials

Psychologists do not solicit testimonials from current therapy clients/patients or other persons who because of their particular circumstances are vulnerable to undue influence.

5.06 In-Person Solicitation

Psychologists do not engage, directly or through agents, in uninvited in-person solicitation of business from actual or potential therapy clients/patients or other persons who because of their

particular circumstances are vulnerable to undue influence. However, this prohibition does not preclude (1) attempting to implement appropriate collateral contacts for the purpose of benefiting an already engaged therapy client/patient or (2) providing disaster or community outreach services.

6. RECORD KEEPING AND FEES

6.01 Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records

Psychologists create, and to the extent the records are under their control, maintain, disseminate, store, retain, and dispose of records and data relating to their professional and scientific work in order to (1) facilitate provision of services later by them or by other professionals, (2) allow for replication of research design and analyses, (3) meet institutional requirements, (4) ensure accuracy of billing and payments, and (5) ensure compliance with law. (See also Standard 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality.)

6.02 Maintenance, Dissemination, and Disposal of Confidential Records of Professional and Scientific Work

(a) Psychologists maintain confidentiality in creating, storing, accessing, transferring, and disposing of records under their control, whether these are written, automated, or in any other medium. (See also Standards 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality, and 6.01, Documentation of Professional and Scientific Work and Maintenance of Records.)

(b) If confidential information concerning recipients of psychological services is entered into databases or systems of records available to persons whose access has not been consented to by the recipient, psychologists use coding or other techniques to avoid the inclusion of personal identifiers.

(c) Psychologists make plans in advance to facilitate the appropriate transfer and to protect the confidentiality of records and data in the event of psychologists' withdrawal from positions or practice. (See also Standards 3.12, Interruption of Psychological Services, and 10.09, Interruption of Therapy.)

6.03 Withholding Records for Nonpayment

Psychologists may not withhold records under their control that are requested and needed for a client's/patient's emergency treatment solely because payment has not been received.

6.04 Fees and Financial Arrangements

(a) As early as is feasible in a professional or scientific relationship, psychologists and recipients of psychological services reach an agreement specifying compensation and billing arrangements.

(b) Psychologists' fee practices are consistent with law.

(c) Psychologists do not misrepresent their fees.

(d) If limitations to services can be anticipated because of limitations in financing, this is discussed with the recipient of services as early as is feasible. (See also Standards 10.09, Interruption of Therapy, and 10.10, Terminating Therapy.)

(e) If the recipient of services does not pay for services as agreed, and if psychologists intend to use collection agencies or legal measures to collect the fees, psychologists first inform the

person that such measures will be taken and provide that person an opportunity to make prompt payment. (See also Standards 4.05, Disclosures; 6.03, Withholding Records for Nonpayment; and 10.01, Informed Consent to Therapy.)

6.05 Barter With Clients/Patients

Barter is the acceptance of goods, services, or other nonmonetary remuneration from clients/patients in return for psychological services. Psychologists may barter only if (1) it is not clinically contraindicated, and (2) the resulting arrangement is not exploitative. (See also Standards 3.05, Multiple Relationships, and 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)

6.06 Accuracy in Reports to Payors and Funding Sources

In their reports to payors for services or sources of research funding, psychologists take reasonable steps to ensure the accurate reporting of the nature of the service provided or research conducted, the fees, charges, or payments, and where applicable, the identity of the provider, the findings, and the diagnosis. (See also Standards 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 4.04, Minimizing Intrusions on Privacy; and 4.05, Disclosures.)

6.07 Referrals and Fees

When psychologists pay, receive payment from, or divide fees with another professional, other than in an employer-employee relationship, the payment to each is based on the services provided (clinical, consultative, administrative, or other) and is not based on the referral itself. (See also Standard 3.09, Cooperation With Other Professionals.)

7. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

7.01 Design of Education and Training Programs

Psychologists responsible for education and training programs take reasonable steps to ensure that the programs are designed to provide the appropriate knowledge and proper experiences, and to meet the requirements for licensure, certification, or other goals for which claims are made by the program. (See also Standard 5.03, Descriptions of Workshops and Non-Degree-Granting Educational Programs.)

7.02 Descriptions of Education and Training Programs

Psychologists responsible for education and training programs take reasonable steps to ensure that there is a current and accurate description of the program content (including participation in required course- or program-related counseling, psychotherapy, experiential groups, consulting projects, or community service), training goals and objectives, stipends and benefits, and requirements that must be met for satisfactory completion of the program. This information must be made readily available to all interested parties.

7.03 Accuracy in Teaching

(a) Psychologists take reasonable steps to ensure that course syllabi are accurate regarding the subject matter to be covered, bases for evaluating progress, and the nature of course experiences. This standard does not preclude an instructor from modifying course content or requirements when the instructor considers it pedagogically necessary or desirable, so long as

students are made aware of these modifications in a manner that enables them to fulfill course requirements. (See also Standard 5.01, Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements.)

(b) When engaged in teaching or training, psychologists present psychological information accurately. (See also Standard 2.03, Maintaining Competence.)

7.04 Student Disclosure of Personal Information

Psychologists do not require students or supervisees to disclose personal information in course- or program-related activities, either orally or in writing, regarding sexual history, history of abuse and neglect, psychological treatment, and relationships with parents, peers, and spouses or significant others except if (1) the program or training facility has clearly identified this requirement in its admissions and program materials or (2) the information is necessary to evaluate or obtain assistance for students whose personal problems could reasonably be judged to be preventing them from performing their training- or professionally related activities in a competent manner or posing a threat to the students or others.

7.05 Mandatory Individual or Group Therapy

(a) When individual or group therapy is a program or course requirement, psychologists responsible for that program allow students in undergraduate and graduate programs the option of selecting such therapy from practitioners unaffiliated with the program. (See also Standard 7.02, Descriptions of Education and Training Programs.)

(b) Faculty who are or are likely to be responsible for evaluating students' academic performance do not themselves provide that therapy. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

7.06 Assessing Student and Supervisee Performance

(a) In academic and supervisory relationships, psychologists establish a timely and specific process for providing feedback to students and supervisees. Information regarding the process is provided to the student at the beginning of supervision.

(b) Psychologists evaluate students and supervisees on the basis of their actual performance on relevant and established program requirements.

7.07 Sexual Relationships With Students and Supervisees

Psychologists do not engage in sexual relationships with students or supervisees who are in their department, agency, or training center or over whom psychologists have or are likely to have evaluative authority. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

8. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

8.01 Institutional Approval

When institutional approval is required, psychologists provide accurate information about their research proposals and obtain approval prior to conducting the research. They conduct the research in accordance with the approved research protocol.

8.02 Informed Consent to Research

(a) When obtaining informed consent as required in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, psychologists inform participants about (1) the purpose of the research, expected duration, and procedures; (2) their right to decline to participate and to withdraw from the research once participation has begun; (3) the foreseeable consequences of declining or withdrawing; (4) reasonably foreseeable factors that may be expected to influence their willingness to participate such as potential risks, discomfort, or adverse effects; (5) any prospective research benefits; (6) limits of confidentiality; (7) incentives for participation; and (8) whom to contact for questions about the research and research participants' rights. They provide opportunity for the prospective participants to ask questions and receive answers. (See also Standards 8.03, Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research; 8.05, Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research; and 8.07, Deception in Research.)

(b) Psychologists conducting intervention research involving the use of experimental treatments clarify to participants at the outset of the research (1) the experimental nature of the treatment; (2) the services that will or will not be available to the control group(s) if appropriate; (3) the means by which assignment to treatment and control groups will be made; (4) available treatment alternatives if an individual does not wish to participate in the research or wishes to withdraw once a study has begun; and (5) compensation for or monetary costs of participating including, if appropriate, whether reimbursement from the participant or a third-party payor will be sought. (See also Standard 8.02a, Informed Consent to Research.)

8.03 Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research

Psychologists obtain informed consent from research participants prior to recording their voices or images for data collection unless (1) the research consists solely of naturalistic observations in public places, and it is not anticipated that the recording will be used in a manner that could cause personal identification or harm, or (2) the research design includes deception, and consent for the use of the recording is obtained during debriefing. (See also Standard 8.07, Deception in Research.)

8.04 Client/Patient, Student, and Subordinate Research Participants

(a) When psychologists conduct research with clients/patients, students, or subordinates as participants, psychologists take steps to protect the prospective participants from adverse consequences of declining or withdrawing from participation.

(b) When research participation is a course requirement or an opportunity for extra credit, the prospective participant is given the choice of equitable alternative activities.

8.05 Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research

Psychologists may dispense with informed consent only (1) where research would not reasonably be assumed to create distress or harm and involves (a) the study of normal educational practices, curricula, or classroom management methods conducted in educational settings; (b) only anonymous questionnaires, naturalistic observations, or archival research for which disclosure of responses would not place participants at risk of criminal or civil liability or damage their financial standing, employability, or reputation, and confidentiality is protected; or (c) the study of factors related to job or organization effectiveness conducted in organizational settings for which there is no risk to participants' employability, and confidentiality is protected or (2) where otherwise permitted by law or federal or institutional regulations.

8.06 Offering Inducements for Research Participation

(a) Psychologists make reasonable efforts to avoid offering excessive or inappropriate financial or other inducements for research participation when such inducements are likely to coerce participation.

(b) When offering professional services as an inducement for research participation, psychologists clarify the nature of the services, as well as the risks, obligations, and limitations. (See also Standard 6.05, Barter with Clients/Patients.)

8.07 Deception in Research

(a) Psychologists do not conduct a study involving deception unless they have determined that the use of deceptive techniques is justified by the study's significant prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and that effective nondeceptive alternative procedures are not feasible.

(b) Psychologists do not deceive prospective participants about research that is reasonably expected to cause physical pain or severe emotional distress.

(c) Psychologists explain any deception that is an integral feature of the design and conduct of an experiment to participants as early as is feasible, preferably at the conclusion of their participation, but no later than at the conclusion of the data collection, and permit participants to withdraw their data. (See also Standard 8.08, Debriefing.)

8.08 Debriefing

(a) Psychologists provide a prompt opportunity for participants to obtain appropriate information about the nature, results, and conclusions of the research, and they take reasonable steps to correct any misconceptions that participants may have of which the psychologists are aware.

(b) If scientific or humane values justify delaying or withholding this information, psychologists take reasonable measures to reduce the risk of harm.

(c) When psychologists become aware that research procedures have harmed a participant, they take reasonable steps to minimize the harm.

8.09 Humane Care and Use of Animals in Research

(a) Psychologists acquire, care for, use, and dispose of animals in compliance with current federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and with professional standards.

(b) Psychologists trained in research methods and experienced in the care of laboratory animals supervise all procedures involving animals and are responsible for ensuring appropriate consideration of their comfort, health, and humane treatment.

(c) Psychologists ensure that all individuals under their supervision who are using animals have received instruction in research methods and in the care, maintenance, and handling of the species being used, to the extent appropriate to their role. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

(d) Psychologists make reasonable efforts to minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects.

(e) Psychologists use a procedure subjecting animals to pain, stress, or privation only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and the goal is justified by its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value.

- (f) Psychologists perform surgical procedures under appropriate anesthesia and follow techniques to avoid infection and minimize pain during and after surgery.*
- (g) When it is appropriate that an animal's life be terminated, psychologists proceed rapidly, with an effort to minimize pain and in accordance with accepted procedures.*

8.10 Reporting Research Results

- (a) Psychologists do not fabricate data. (See also Standard 5.01a, Avoidance of False or Deceptive Statements.)*
- (b) If psychologists discover significant errors in their published data, they take reasonable steps to correct such errors in a correction, retraction, erratum, or other appropriate publication means.*

8.11 Plagiarism

Psychologists do not present portions of another's work or data as their own, even if the other work or data source is cited occasionally.

8.12 Publication Credit

- (a) Psychologists take responsibility and credit, including authorship credit, only for work they have actually performed or to which they have substantially contributed. (See also Standard 8.12b, Publication Credit.)*
- (b) Principal authorship and other publication credits accurately reflect the relative scientific or professional contributions of the individuals involved, regardless of their relative status. Mere possession of an institutional position, such as department chair, does not justify authorship credit. Minor contributions to the research or to the writing for publications are acknowledged appropriately, such as in footnotes or in an introductory statement.*
- (c) Except under exceptional circumstances, a student is listed as principal author on any multiple-authored article that is substantially based on the student's doctoral dissertation. Faculty advisors discuss publication credit with students as early as feasible and throughout the research and publication process as appropriate. (See also Standard 8.12b, Publication Credit.)*

8.13 Duplicate Publication of Data

Psychologists do not publish, as original data, data that have been previously published. This does not preclude republishing data when they are accompanied by proper acknowledgment.

8.14 Sharing Research Data for Verification

- (a) After research results are published, psychologists do not withhold the data on which their conclusions are based from other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis and who intend to use such data only for that purpose, provided that the confidentiality of the participants can be protected and unless legal rights concerning proprietary data preclude their release. This does not preclude psychologists from requiring that such individuals or groups be responsible for costs associated with the provision of such information.*
- (b) Psychologists who request data from other psychologists to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis may use shared data only for the declared purpose. Requesting psychologists obtain prior written agreement for all other uses of the data.*

8.15 Reviewers

Psychologists who review material submitted for presentation, publication, grant, or research proposal review respect the confidentiality of and the proprietary rights in such information of those who submitted it.

9. ASSESSMENT

9.01 Bases for Assessments

(a) Psychologists base the opinions contained in their recommendations, reports, and diagnostic or evaluative statements, including forensic testimony, on information and techniques sufficient to substantiate their findings. (See also Standard 2.04, Bases for Scientific and Professional Judgments.)

(b) Except as noted in 9.01c, psychologists provide opinions of the psychological characteristics of individuals only after they have conducted an examination of the individuals adequate to support their statements or conclusions. When, despite reasonable efforts, such an examination is not practical, psychologists document the efforts they made and the result of those efforts, clarify the probable impact of their limited information on the reliability and validity of their opinions, and appropriately limit the nature and extent of their conclusions or recommendations. (See also Standards 2.01, Boundaries of Competence, and 9.06, Interpreting Assessment Results.)

(c) When psychologists conduct a record review or provide consultation or supervision and an individual examination is not warranted or necessary for the opinion, psychologists explain this and the sources of information on which they based their conclusions and recommendations.

9.02 Use of Assessments

(a) Psychologists administer, adapt, score, interpret, or use assessment techniques, interviews, tests, or instruments in a manner and for purposes that are appropriate in light of the research on or evidence of the usefulness and proper application of the techniques.

(b) Psychologists use assessment instruments whose validity and reliability have been established for use with members of the population tested. When such validity or reliability has not been established, psychologists describe the strengths and limitations of test results and interpretation.

(c) Psychologists use assessment methods that are appropriate to an individual's language preference and competence, unless the use of an alternative language is relevant to the assessment issues.

9.03 Informed Consent in Assessments

(a) Psychologists obtain informed consent for assessments, evaluations, or diagnostic services, as described in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, except when (1) testing is mandated by law or governmental regulations; (2) informed consent is implied because testing is conducted as a routine educational, institutional, or organizational activity (e.g., when participants voluntarily agree to assessment when applying for a job); or (3) one purpose of the testing is to evaluate decisional capacity. Informed consent includes an explanation of the nature and purpose of the assessment, fees, involvement of third parties, and limits of confidentiality and sufficient opportunity for the client/patient to ask questions and receive answers.

(b) Psychologists inform persons with questionable capacity to consent or for whom testing is mandated by law or governmental regulations about the nature and purpose of the proposed assessment services, using language that is reasonably understandable to the person being assessed.

(c) Psychologists using the services of an interpreter obtain informed consent from the client/patient to use that interpreter, ensure that confidentiality of test results and test security are maintained, and include in their recommendations, reports, and diagnostic or evaluative statements, including forensic testimony, discussion of any limitations on the data obtained. (See also Standards 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others; 4.01, Maintaining Confidentiality; 9.01, Bases for Assessments; 9.06, Interpreting Assessment Results; and 9.07, Assessment by Unqualified Persons.)

9.04 Release of Test Data

(a) The term test data refers to raw and scaled scores, client/patient responses to test questions or stimuli, and psychologists' notes and recordings concerning client/patient statements and behavior during an examination. Those portions of test materials that include client/patient responses are included in the definition of test data. Pursuant to a client/patient release, psychologists provide test data to the client/patient or other persons identified in the release. Psychologists may refrain from releasing test data to protect a client/patient or others from substantial harm or misuse or misrepresentation of the data or the test, recognizing that in many instances release of confidential information under these circumstances is regulated by law. (See also Standard 9.11, Maintaining Test Security.)

(b) In the absence of a client/patient release, psychologists provide test data only as required by law or court order.

9.05 Test Construction

Psychologists who develop tests and other assessment techniques use appropriate psychometric procedures and current scientific or professional knowledge for test design, standardization, validation, reduction or elimination of bias, and recommendations for use.

9.06 Interpreting Assessment Results

When interpreting assessment results, including automated interpretations, psychologists take into account the purpose of the assessment as well as the various test factors, test-taking abilities, and other characteristics of the person being assessed, such as situational, personal, linguistic, and cultural differences, that might affect psychologists' judgments or reduce the accuracy of their interpretations. They indicate any significant limitations of their interpretations. (See also Standards 2.01b and c, Boundaries of Competence, and 3.01, Unfair Discrimination.)

9.07 Assessment by Unqualified Persons

Psychologists do not promote the use of psychological assessment techniques by unqualified persons, except when such use is conducted for training purposes with appropriate supervision. (See also Standard 2.05, Delegation of Work to Others.)

9.08 Obsolete Tests and Outdated Test Results

- (a) Psychologists do not base their assessment or intervention decisions or recommendations on data or test results that are outdated for the current purpose.*
- (b) Psychologists do not base such decisions or recommendations on tests and measures that are obsolete and not useful for the current purpose.*

9.09 Test Scoring and Interpretation Services

- (a) Psychologists who offer assessment or scoring services to other professionals accurately describe the purpose, norms, validity, reliability, and applications of the procedures and any special qualifications applicable to their use.*
- (b) Psychologists select scoring and interpretation services (including automated services) on the basis of evidence of the validity of the program and procedures as well as on other appropriate considerations. (See also Standard 2.01b and c, Boundaries of Competence.)*
- (c) Psychologists retain responsibility for the appropriate application, interpretation, and use of assessment instruments, whether they score and interpret such tests themselves or use automated or other services.*

9.10 Explaining Assessment Results

Regardless of whether the scoring and interpretation are done by psychologists, by employees or assistants, or by automated or other outside services, psychologists take reasonable steps to ensure that explanations of results are given to the individual or designated representative unless the nature of the relationship precludes provision of an explanation of results (such as in some organizational consulting, preemployment or security screenings, and forensic evaluations), and this fact has been clearly explained to the person being assessed in advance.

9.11. Maintaining Test Security

The term test materials refers to manuals, instruments, protocols, and test questions or stimuli and does not include test data as defined in Standard 9.04, Release of Test Data. Psychologists make reasonable efforts to maintain the integrity and security of test materials and other assessment techniques consistent with law and contractual obligations, and in a manner that permits adherence to this Ethics Code.

10. THERAPY

10.01 Informed Consent to Therapy

- (a) When obtaining informed consent to therapy as required in Standard 3.10, Informed Consent, psychologists inform clients/patients as early as is feasible in the therapeutic relationship about the nature and anticipated course of therapy, fees, involvement of third parties, and limits of confidentiality and provide sufficient opportunity for the client/patient to ask questions and receive answers. (See also Standards 4.02, Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality, and 6.04, Fees and Financial Arrangements.)*
- (b) When obtaining informed consent for treatment for which generally recognized techniques and procedures have not been established, psychologists inform their clients/patients of the developing nature of the treatment, the potential risks involved, alternative treatments that may be available, and the voluntary nature of their participation. (See also Standards 2.01e, Boundaries of Competence, and 3.10, Informed Consent.)*

(c) When the therapist is a trainee and the legal responsibility for the treatment provided resides with the supervisor, the client/patient, as part of the informed consent procedure, is informed that the therapist is in training and is being supervised and is given the name of the supervisor.

10.02 Therapy Involving Couples or Families

*(a) When psychologists agree to provide services to several persons who have a relationship (such as spouses, significant others, or parents and children), they take reasonable steps to clarify at the outset (1) which of the individuals are clients/patients and (2) the relationship the psychologist will have with each person. This clarification includes the psychologist's role and the probable uses of the services provided or the information obtained. (See also Standard 4.02, *Discussing the Limits of Confidentiality*.)*

*(b) If it becomes apparent that psychologists may be called on to perform potentially conflicting roles (such as family therapist and then witness for one party in divorce proceedings), psychologists take reasonable steps to clarify and modify, or withdraw from, roles appropriately. (See also Standard 3.05c, *Multiple Relationships*.)*

10.03 Group Therapy

When psychologists provide services to several persons in a group setting, they describe at the outset the roles and responsibilities of all parties and the limits of confidentiality.

10.04 Providing Therapy to Those Served by Others

In deciding whether to offer or provide services to those already receiving mental health services elsewhere, psychologists carefully consider the treatment issues and the potential client's/patient's welfare. Psychologists discuss these issues with the client/patient or another legally authorized person on behalf of the client/patient in order to minimize the risk of confusion and conflict, consult with the other service providers when appropriate, and proceed with caution and sensitivity to the therapeutic issues.

10.05 Sexual Intimacies With Current Therapy Clients/Patients

Psychologists do not engage in sexual intimacies with current therapy clients/patients.

10.06 Sexual Intimacies With Relatives or Significant Others of Current Therapy Clients/Patients

Psychologists do not engage in sexual intimacies with individuals they know to be close relatives, guardians, or significant others of current clients/patients. Psychologists do not terminate therapy to circumvent this standard.

10.07 Therapy With Former Sexual Partners

Psychologists do not accept as therapy clients/patients persons with whom they have engaged in sexual intimacies.

10.08 Sexual Intimacies With Former Therapy Clients/Patients

(a) Psychologists do not engage in sexual intimacies with former clients/patients for at least two years after cessation or termination of therapy.

(b) Psychologists do not engage in sexual intimacies with former clients/patients even after a two-year interval except in the most unusual circumstances. Psychologists who engage in such activity after the two years following cessation or termination of therapy and of having no sexual contact with the former client/patient bear the burden of demonstrating that there has been no exploitation, in light of all relevant factors, including (1) the amount of time that has passed since therapy terminated; (2) the nature, duration, and intensity of the therapy; (3) the circumstances of termination; (4) the client's/patient's personal history; (5) the client's/patient's current mental status; (6) the likelihood of adverse impact on the client/patient; and (7) any statements or actions made by the therapist during the course of therapy suggesting or inviting the possibility of a posttermination sexual or romantic relationship with the client/patient. (See also Standard 3.05, Multiple Relationships.)

10.09 Interruption of Therapy

When entering into employment or contractual relationships, psychologists make reasonable efforts to provide for orderly and appropriate resolution of responsibility for client/patient care in the event that the employment or contractual relationship ends, with paramount consideration given to the welfare of the client/patient. (See also Standard 3.12, Interruption of Psychological Services.)

10.10 Terminating Therapy

*(a) Psychologists terminate therapy when it becomes reasonably clear that the client/patient no longer needs the service, is not likely to benefit, or is being harmed by continued service.
(b) Psychologists may terminate therapy when threatened or otherwise endangered by the client/patient or another person with whom the client/patient has a relationship.
(c) Except where precluded by the actions of clients/patients or third-party payors, prior to termination psychologists provide pretermination counseling and suggest alternative service providers as appropriate.*

History and Effective Date Footnote

This version of the APA Ethics Code was adopted by the American Psychological Association's Council of Representatives during its meeting, August 21, 2002, and is effective beginning June 1, 2003. Inquiries concerning the substance or interpretation of the APA Ethics Code should be addressed to the Director, Office of Ethics, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242. The Ethics Code and information regarding the Code can be found on the APA web site, <http://www.apa.org/ethics>. The standards in this Ethics Code will be used to adjudicate complaints brought concerning alleged conduct occurring on or after the effective date. Complaints regarding conduct occurring prior to the effective date will be adjudicated on the basis of the version of the Ethics Code that was in effect at the time the conduct occurred.

The APA has previously published its Ethics Code as follows:

American Psychological Association. (1953). Ethical standards of psychologists. Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychological Association. (1959). Ethical standards of psychologists. American Psychologist, 14, 279-282.

American Psychological Association. (1963). Ethical standards of psychologists. American Psychologist, 18, 56-60.

American Psychological Association. (1968). Ethical standards of psychologists. American Psychologist, 23, 357-361.

American Psychological Association. (1977, March). Ethical standards of psychologists. APA Monitor, 22-23.

American Psychological Association. (1979). Ethical standards of psychologists. Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychological Association. (1981). Ethical principles of psychologists. American Psychologist, 36, 633-638.

American Psychological Association. (1990). Ethical principles of psychologists (Amended June 2, 1989). American Psychologist, 45, 390-395.

American Psychological Association. (1992). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. American Psychologist, 47, 1597-1611.

Request copies of the APA's Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct from the APA Order Department, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242, or phone (202) 336-5510.

Ethics Code 2002.doc 10/8/02

© 2002 American Psychological Association

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM FOR THE DOCTORAL DEGREE

Please submit **two** copies of your typewritten program to the Graduate School. Upon approval, copies will be returned to the student, the chair of the major department, the chair of the minor department, and the chair of the Thesis Committee. **See *Deadlines and Procedures*** (<http://www.gradsch.wsu.edu/forms.htm#deadline>). Preparation of the program is the responsibility of the student in consultation with the advisor and doctoral committee.

Approval for use of human subjects or animals in research is required. If the student plans to utilize human or animal subjects for research, please contact either the Office of Grant and Research Development or the Laboratory Animal Resources Center. Please note that Departments/Programs should ensure that all procedures have been followed and forms filed with the appropriate offices; they can also determine the appropriateness of such narrative within the thesis or dissertation. The Graduate School only seeks verification that University approval has been granted.

FRONT OF FORM

If a definite dissertation title has not been decided upon, the general subject area should be listed. Please obtain appropriate departmental and committee members' signatures. Items concerning the preliminary examination, program approval, and the date of completion are reserved for the Office of the Graduate School.

The doctoral committee must include an advisor and a minimum of two other Faculty members¹ with the advisor serving as chair of the committee. A fourth member who holds the highest appropriate degree and whose special knowledge is particularly important to the proposed program. The permanent WSU Faculty may be appointed to the committee and shall vote. At least one member of the committee must be from the minor department if a minor is declared on the doctoral program. When no minor is declared, no outside member is required. However, when outside supporting work is included in the program an outside member is recommended.

BACK OF FORM

The student should supply appropriate information regarding courses taken and proposed, utilizing the WSU Catalog, Graduate Catalog, WSU academic records, and official transcripts from other institutions. Transfer credit, if requested, should be reported exactly as it appears on the original transcript. Transfer credit should be reported in semester hours.

- I. The CORE PROGRAM for the Ph.D. degree must include a minimum of 34 semester hours of graded coursework beyond the bachelors degree. The core program for the Ed.D. degree must include a minimum of 42 semester hours of graded coursework beyond the bachelor's degree. It should include the most advanced courses appropriate to the field of study listed in the *Graduate Catalog* or approved for graduate credit subsequent to the printing of the *Catalog*. Of the minimum number of hours required on the program of study (34 or 42), up to 9 credits of non-graduate credit (300- or 400-level) may be used. Graded seminars numbered 500 or above may be a part of the core program. Courses graded S/F may not be used in the core program. Only those master's degree and transfer courses at a level equivalent to 400-and 500-level courses, and applicable to the doctoral core program, should be listed in this category. **Any course included in the advanced degree program in which a grade of "C-" or below is earned must be repeated but not on a pass/fail basis.**
- II. In addition to the core requirement, the program shall show RESEARCH AND ADDITIONAL STUDIES. This includes Special Projects **600**, and Doctoral Research **800** (minimum of 20 hours). This category also may include additional graded or S/F courses and seminars taken at Washington State University. The program may not include courses graded P/F or courses that are audited. Credit in this category, plus that in the core program, must total at least 72 hours.

The minimum requirements for a D.A. program are described in the *Graduate School Policies and Procedures Manual*.

¹ Permanent faculty or approved adjunct faculty members.10/2004

Summary of Previous Education

College/University Attended

Period

Degrees and Dates Awarded

(OFFICE USE ONLY)

Preliminary Examination Passed _____
(date)

Program subject to completion by end of _____
(date)

Doctoral Program for

(Name)

Course Prefix & Number	Complete Catalog Title	Credit	Grade	Sem/Qtr/Year Chronological Order	WSU Instructor or other Institution
------------------------	------------------------	--------	-------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

I. CORE PROGRAM:
Transfer Courses:

SUBTOTAL CORE PROGRAM (34 hours minimum for Ph.D.)
(42 hours minimum for Ed.D.) _____

II. RESEARCH AND ADDITIONAL STUDIES:

600 Special Projects or Independent Study _____
800 Doctoral Research, Thesis and/or Examination _____
Other: (Additional graded or S/F courses taken at WSU) _____

SUBTOTAL RESEARCH AND ADDITIONAL WORK _____

TOTAL CREDIT HOURS: (72 hours minimum) _____

Department of Educational Leadership & Counseling Psychology
Evaluation of Practicum Student's Performance

Name _____ (Supervisee) Setting _____
 Name _____ (Supervisor) Date _____
 Semester _____ Year _____
 Level: Beginning _____ Advanced _____

Instructions: Answer items according to the following scale:

- 1 = counselor is considerably below average for his or her level
- 2 = counselor is somewhat below average for his or her level
- 3 = counselor is at the average for his or her level
- 4 = counselor is somewhat above average for his or her level
- 5 = counselor is considerably above average for his or her level

<u>Items</u>	<u>Scale</u>					
I. <u>RELATIONSHIP WPM CLIENT</u>						
1. Awareness of and sensitivity to client's non-verbal behavior.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Understands client's feelings and communicates this understanding to the client.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Uses language and terms appropriate for client and client's concern.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Conveys counseling atmosphere of trust and safety.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Encourage client to accept responsibility in relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. Recognizes and deals with resistance.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
7. Understands client's impact on self.	1	2	3	4	5	NA

II. COUNSELING TREATMENT AND TECHNIQUES

1. Uses both closed- and open-ended questions as appropriate.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Begins and ends interview with an appropriate manner.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Encourages client to be specific and concrete; uses behavioral descriptions.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Handles silence and uses effectively in treatment.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Can be appropriately confrontive and immediate.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. Introduces client to and prepares client for testing appropriately.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
7. Interprets test results effectively to client	1	2	3	4	5	NA
8. Establishes appropriate short-term goals	1	2	3	4	5	NA
9. Discriminates short-term from long-term goals.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
10. Recognizes own limitations in treating a particular client.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
11. Has understanding of and skill in using variety of treatment approaches.	1	2	3	4	5	NA

III. CONCEPTUALIZATION

1. Ties together seemingly discrete and isolated components of client's behavior.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Generates hypotheses concerning client behavior and dynamics.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Writes conceptualizations which are clear and understandable; also concise and "to the point."	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Utilizes test results in the conceptualization of the client.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Identifies areas of client functioning where further assessment is needed.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. Provides rationale for conceptualization based on psychological theory and research.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
7. Provides rationale for conceptualization based on client data.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
8. Formulates appropriate interventions based on conceptualization.	1	2	3	4	5	NA

IV. RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPERVISOR

1. Is free from defensiveness and willing to admit mistakes.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Assumes responsibility in an appropriate manner.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Actively solicits feedback from supervisor.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Uses persons other than supervisor for skill development.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Is willing to be assertive with supervisor.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. Shows willingness to be observed and evaluated.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
7. Critiques and analyzes own taped interview(s).	1	2	3	4	5	NA

V. ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

1. Uses information concerning referral sources appropriately with clients.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Understands agency functioning and procedures.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Relates effectively with agency support staff.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Provides responsible feedback and critiquing to others.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Demonstrates awareness of appropriate ethical codes.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. Critiques and analyzes own taped interview(s).	1	2	3	4	5	NA

VI. ISSUES OF DIVERSITY

1. Displays an awareness of his or her own racial and cultural identity development and its impact on the counseling process.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. Is aware of his or her own values, biases, and assumptions about other racial and cultural groups and does not let these biases and assumptions impede the counseling process.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. Exhibits a respect for cultural differences among clients.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. Is aware of the cultural values of each client as well as of the uniqueness of each client within the client's racial and cultural group identification.	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. Is sensitive to nonverbal and paralinguistic cross-cultural communication clues.	1	2	3	4	5	NA

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 6. Demonstrates the ability to assess the client's level of acculturation and to use this information in working with the client to implement culturally sensitive counseling. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 7. Displays an understanding of how race, ethnicity, and culture influence the treatment, status, and life chances of clients. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 8. Is able to help the client sort out the degree to which the client's issues or problems are exacerbated by limits and regulations of the larger society. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |

VII. CASE MANAGEMENT

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|------|-----|---|----|
| 1. Keeps scheduled appointments with clients. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NA |
| 2. Is on time for scheduled appointment | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |
| 3. Writes closing notes for case file | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |
| 4. Attends supervisory sessions on time and Regularly. | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |
| 5. Keeps client materials confidential and secure. | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |
| 6. Makes contact quickly with a client who missed an appointment. | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |
| 7. Has a system of keeping regular up-to-date case notes. | Yes - | Usually - | No - | N/A | | |

If you answered NA for any of the above items, please provide a brief explanation below.

To the practicum student: Please comment on your supervisor's perception of your strengths, weaknesses, and grade recommendation.

Supervisee signature _____

To the supervisor: Please comment on your perceptions of the practicum student's major strengths and weaknesses, including your recommendation for a grade in practicum.

Supervisor signature _____

Semester Summary of Practicum Hours: Documentation Form

This form allows students to document their experience in therapy and other psychological interventions, in a format consistent with the Application for Psychology Internships (AAPI). Thus, while this form lists a wide range of experiences that one might have had, no one will have all these experiences, either in one semester or even at the end of training. In short, each student will have many blank areas on the form.

The AAPI counts only hours for which you received formal academic training and credit or which was program-sanctioned training experience (e.g., VA summer traineeship). APPIC also requires that all practicum hours must be supervised. Thus, EACH semester you engage in ANY kind of therapy/intervention hours meeting the above description, you must fill out those parts of this form that apply and have the form signed by the supervising psychologist or faculty member. Hence, prior to internship, you will need to only total the hours across each of your semester documentation forms.

In filling out this form, please note the following definitions used by APPIC:

- **Practicum hour** - A practicum hour is a clock hour not a semester hour. A 45- 50 minute client hour may be counted as one practicum hour.

Also, please note that Items 1 - 3 below are meant to be mutually exclusive; thus, any practicum hour should not be counted more than once across these items. You may have some experiences that could potentially fall under more than one category, but it is your responsibility to select the category that best captures your experiences.

One form MUST be filled out for each practicum/field placement you do. Thus, if you complete two placements in one semester, you must fill out two forms.

STUDENT NAME: _____ STUDENT #: _____

COURSE #: _____ CREDIT HOURS: _____ SEMESTER/YEAR: _____

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____ ACADEMIC ADVISOR: _____

SETTING IN WHICH HOURS TOOK PLACE: _____

Circle Setting Type: Child Guidance Clinic; Community Mental Health Center; Department Clinic; Forensic/Justice Setting; Inpatient Hospital; Military; Outpatient Medical/Psychiatric Clinic and Hospital; University Counseling Center; Schools; Other (specify: _____)

SIGNATURES (DATES) OF PRACTICUM INSTRUCTOR: _____

SIGNATURE (DATE) OF SUPERVISOR: _____

SIGNATURE OF STUDENT: _____

1. **INTERVENTION AND ASSESSMENT EXPERIENCE-** In this section, record actual clock hours in direct service to clients/patients. Hours should not be counted in more than one category. Time spent gathering information about the client/patient, but not in the actual presence of the client/patient, should be recorded under Support Activities below. For the first column, count each hour of a group, family, or couples session as one practicum hour. For example, a two-hour group session with 12 adults is counted as two hours. For the second column, count a couple, family, or group as one (1) unit. For example, meeting with a group of 12 adults over a ten-week period counts as one (1) group.

	Total # of hours face-to-face	# of different individuals, groups, couples, etc.
a. Individual Therapy		
1) Older Adults (65+)	_____	_____
2) Adults (18-64)	_____	_____
2) Adolescents (13 – 17)	_____	_____
3) School-Age (6 – 12)	_____	_____
4) Pre-School Age (3 – 5)	_____	_____
5) Infants / Toddlers (0 –2)	_____	_____
b. Career Counseling		
1) Adults	_____	_____
2) Adolescents	_____	_____
c. Group Therapy		
1) Adults	_____	_____
2) Adolescents (13 – 17)	_____	_____
3) Children (12 and under)	_____	_____
d. Family Therapy	_____	_____
e. Couples Therapy	_____	_____
f. School Counseling Interventions		
1) Consultation	_____	_____
2) Direct intervention	_____	_____
3) Other	_____	_____
g. Other Psychological Interventions		
1) Sport Psychology/ Performance Enhancement	_____	_____
2) Medical/Health –Related Interventions	_____	_____
3) Intake Interview/Structured Assessment	_____	_____
4) Substance Abuse Interventions	_____	_____
5) Other Interventions (i.e., milieu therapy, treatment planning w/patient present)	_____	_____

Describe nature of experience if g5:

h. **Psychological Assessment Experience:** This is the total estimated number of face-to-face client contact hours administering and providing feedback to clients. This does not include time spent scoring and/or report writing, which should be included under item 2, below (“Support Activities”). Information about tests administered is recorded below also, under #4.

	Total # hours face-to-face
1) Psychodiagnostic Test Administration ¹	_____
2) Neuropsychological Assessment ²	_____

i. Other Psychological Experience with Students and/or Organizations

1) Supervision of other students performing intervention and assessment activities	_____
2) Program Development/Outreach Programming	_____
3) Outcome Assessment of programs or projects	_____
4) System Intervention/Organizational Consultation/Performance Improvement	_____
5) Other (specify: _____)	_____

Total Intervention and Assessment Hours:

Add the number of hours included in 1a through 1i above _____

2. **SUPPORT ACTIVITIES** - Record time spent outside the counseling/therapy hour focused on the client/patient (e.g., chart review, writing process notes, consulting with other professionals about cases, video/audio tape review, planning interventions, assessment interpretation and report writing. In addition, it includes the hours spent in your practicum site in didactic training, such as attending seminars:

TOTAL SUPPORT HOURS: _____

3. **SUPERVISION RECEIVED** - Supervision is divided into one-to-one, group, and peer supervision/consultation. Supervision provided to others should be counted in item 1i-1 above.

Item 3a: Hours are defined as regularly scheduled, face-to-face individual supervision with specific intent of overseeing the psychological services rendered by the student.

Items 3b and 3c: The hours recorded in the group supervision category should be actual hours of group focus on specific cases. Many practica courses incorporate both didactic and experiential components. The didactic portion should not be recorded as a supervision activity; it should instead be recorded as a support activity in Item 2 above. This may

¹ Includes symptom assessment, projectives, personality, objective measures, achievement, intelligence, and career assessment, and providing feedback to clients

² Includes intellectual assessment in this category only when it was administered in the context of neuropsychological assessment involving the evaluation of multiple cognitive, sensory, and motor functionings.

necessitate breaking the hours spent in a practicum course into intervention, supervision, and didactic activities by actual course hours. For example, if you present on the “Psychosocial Issues of HIV Infection” using examples of cases, it is a didactic activity. Attendance at in-service education on specific topics would not be considered supervision for the purposes of documenting practicum hours, but would be considered a support activity.

- a. Hours spent in one-on-one, face-to-face supervision _____
- b. Hours spent in group supervision: _____
- c. Hours of peer supervision/consultation and case discussion on specific cases: _____

TOTAL SUPERVISION HOURS (add 3a, 3b, and 3c): _____

- 4. **SEMESTER TOTAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICUM HOURS** - This section summarizes the total number of practicum hours described above.
 - a. Total Intervention and Assessment Hours (item 1): _____
 - b. Total Support Hours (item 2): _____
 - c. Total Supervision Hours (item 3): _____

GRAND TOTAL _____

5. **TREATMENT SETTING** – The APPIC application will ask for hours by treatment setting. Remember to circle treatment setting on page one.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PRACTICUM OR WORK EXPERIENCE**

- a. List types of groups led or co-led: _____
- b. Did you gain any experience with Managed Care Providers this semester? **Yes No**
- c. Have you audio or videotaped clients and reviewed these tapes with your clinical supervisor? Audiotape review: **Yes No**; Videotape review: **Yes No**
- c. Please indicate the number of clients/patients seen for each of the following diverse populations this semester. You may provide additional information or comments. Include clients for whom you performed assessments or intake interviews. For this item, you may include a single client in more than one category as appropriate. For families and/or couples, please count each individual separately.

of Different Clients Seen

Race/Ethnicity

- African-American / Black/ African Origin _____
- Asian-American / Asian Origin /Pacific Islander _____
- Latino-a / Hispanic _____
- American Indian / Alaska Native / Aboriginal Canadian _____
- European Origin/ White _____
- Bi-racial / Multi-racial _____
- Other (Specify: _____) _____

	# of Different Clients Seen
<u>Sexual Orientation:</u>	
Heterosexual	_____
Gay	_____
Lesbian	_____
Bisexual	_____
Other (specify: _____)	_____
 <u>Disabilities</u>	
Physical/Orthopedic Disability	_____
Blind/Visually Impaired	_____
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	_____
Learning/Cognitive Disability	_____
Developmental Disability	_____
Serious Mental Illness	_____
Other (specify: _____)	_____
 <u>Gender:</u>	
Male	_____
Female:	_____

Comments:

7. OTHER CLINICAL EXPERIENCES - Please describe any other clinical work done this semester in settings or activities that are not described above. This includes professional work experiences separate from practica/field placement. Please note that the APPIC application will ask for this, so please keep good records. The APPIC application allows this to be included in narrative form or in a format similar to that used above.

8. TEST ADMINISTRATION

Please indicate all instruments used this semester, excluding practice administrations to fellow students. Please indicate the number of tests you administered and scored in the first column and the number you administered, scored, interpreted, and wrote a report for in the second column.

<u>ADULT TESTS</u>	<u># Administered and Scored</u>	<u># of Reports Written</u>
<u>Name of Test</u>		
Bender Gestalt	_____	_____
Millon Clinical Multi-Axial Inv. III (MCMI)	_____	_____
MMPI-II	_____	_____
Myers-Briggs Type Indicator	_____	_____
Personality Assessment Inventory	_____	_____
Projective Sentences	_____	_____
Projective Drawings	_____	_____
Rorschach (Scoring System: _____)	_____	_____
Self-Report measures of symptoms/disorders	_____	_____

Strong Interest Inventory	_____	_____
Structured Diagnostic Inventories	_____	_____
TAT	_____	_____
Trail Making Test A & B	_____	_____
WAIS – III	_____	_____
Weschler Memory Scale III	_____	_____
Other Tests:		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT TESTS

<u>Name of Test</u>	<u># Administered and Scored</u>	<u># of Reports Written</u>
Connors Scales (ADD assessment)	_____	_____
Diagnostic Interviews	_____	_____
MMPI - A	_____	_____
Parent Report Measures	_____	_____
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test	_____	_____
Rorschack (Scoring System:_____)	_____	_____
WISC-III	_____	_____
WPPSI-R	_____	_____
WRAT	_____	_____
<u>Other Tests:</u>		
_____	_____	_____

INTEGRATED REPORT WRITING

How many carefully supervised integrated psychological reports have you written this semester? An integrated report includes a history, an interview, and at least two tests from the following categories: personality assessment (objective and/or projective), intellectual assessment, cognitive assessment, and/or neuropsychological assessment. These are synthesized into a comprehensive report providing an overall picture of the patient/client. Indicate below how many you have written this semester for each of the following populations:

- a. Adults: _____ b. Children/Adolescents: _____

Counseling Psychology

Annual Review

Student:

Advisor:

Academic Year of 2006

According to procedures established by the Graduate School and the Counseling Psychology Program faculty, all doctoral students enrolled in the program will be reviewed by the faculty once a year. Doctoral students are expected to provide appropriate supporting documentation to advisors prior to the meeting of the Program faculty. Student progress will be monitored and satisfactory or unsatisfactory indicators will be noted. Following the review, all students will be informed in writing, by their advisors, of the results of this review.

Student progress through the program will be considered, but not limited within the following framework:

1. Academic and Practicum/Internship Progress	Unsatisfactory/Needs Remediation Specify areas	Satisfact ory	Excell ent	NA
A. Quality of completed work (list courses with grades below a "B")				
B. Evidence of incomplete work (list course with "I")				
C. On schedule (ahead or behind)				
D. Progress in 600 research credits				
E. Progress in Prelim/ Research Competency				
F. Appropriate progress on dissertation (e.g., committee formation, timely D-1, etc.)				
G. Empathy competency				
H. Assessment competency				
I. Theory competency				
J. Evidence of research involvement (e.g., presentations, publications, other research activity)				
K. Membership in professional organizations – see vita				
L. Writing skills				
M. Verbal skills				
M. Professionalism (In class behaviors, work habits etc.)				
O Takes initiative to met with advisor on regular basis				
P. Satisfactory performance at practicum/internship site				
Q. Openness/responsiveness to feedback				
R. Supervisor feedback, letters in file, logs filed and up to date				
S. Ethical/professional behavior				

2. Personal/Interpersonal Progress:				
A. Personal growth indicators (volunteer activities, training, workshops attended, etc.)				
B. Interpersonal relationships with peer, faculty				
C. Program participation: committees, etc				
D. Openness/responsiveness to feedback				

4. Advisory Committee includes:
5. Updated Vita (attached)
6. Student Practicum Log (each site) as of end of Fall Semester

7. Copies of Evaluation of Practicum Student's Performance Form for practica taken in the previous year.

COMMENTS:

WSU Counseling Psychology Ph.D. Program
Student Annual Review Form
February 20, 2006

Student name: _____

Instructions: The WSU Graduate School and APA accreditation policies require that a training program review the progress of each of its students on an annual basis. We hope the format we have adopted for this process will provide you with a useful opportunity for self-review (1) of your success in meeting training goals, and (2) of your strengths and weaknesses as a developing counseling psychologist.

Please complete and return this form – along with the necessary additional typed pages – to the College of Education Office of Graduate Studies located in Cleveland Hall, Room 252. Due date is March 20, 2006.

Faculty will meet as a group in April to review the student self-evaluations. Faculty then will write a letter to each student addressing issues in his or her self-assessment and providing any corrective feedback or directives that might be necessary. One copy of the letter will be sent to the student, another copy will be kept in students' permanent files, along with the student's own self assessment.

Note that some of these questions are repeated on a yearly basis. We therefore encourage you to keep copies to retrieve and revise as needed.

1. Your advisor's name: _____

If you have formed a dissertation committee, list the other members.

2. List your area of specialization and the courses and/or experiences you have taken so far to complete it:

3. List professional organizations of which you are a member:

4. List all presentations you have made at meetings or conventions of professional associations - or that you have had accepted for presentation (note the co-authors, the date, title of the presentation, the name of the association, and the city in which it occurred).

5. List all articles or book chapters that you have published or that are in-press.

6. List all financial support you have received from any source during the past year. This could be in any form, including on-campus jobs (including work-study), assistantships, fellowships, and so on.

7. The program requires students to participate in CoPsy 600 . Acceptable experiences for meeting this are quite broad. The intent is to get everyone involved early and on a regular basis in some scholarship at some level,

whether it is coding data, running subjects, or participating in a research group. Please attach a separate sheet on which you describe each of the experiences you had had to fulfill this requirement. In so doing (1) list the faculty supervisor, (2) the semester(s) in which you did this, (3) the approximate number of hours involved, (4) a brief (e.g., one sentence) description of the focus of the project and the role you played, and (5) whether the project eventuated in a convention presentation or publication.

Please type your responses to questions 8, 9, and 10 on separate sheets of paper and limit your responses to one page each.

8. Counseling psychologists have available to them a number of career paths (i.e., settings, roles, specific areas of expertise). We also recognize that as you move through the program, your career goals may evolve and change.

What are your own current professional goals (if they have changed during the past year or so, please note that)? What steps have you been taking to further them? What steps do you plan to take during the coming year to further them? In this discussion, the student should address any ways in which these goals may have evolved during the past year.

9. Please address your own strengths and weaknesses at this point with respect to (a) your academic functioning and (b) your clinical functioning.
10. Are there barriers that have interfered with your participation in and progress in the program? If so, what were these barriers and what have been their specific effects? What are possible (and likely) ways to overcome those barriers?

Please attach a copy of your current vita and list of courses you are currently enrolled in.